

# THE HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

Established March 4, 1885. Made Famous in the Story of "Jonathan and His Continent," by Max O'Rell.

SPENCER COOPER, Owner and Editor.

"Of a Nasty World, With News From All Nations Lumbering at His Back,"

\$1.00 A YEAR, Always in Advance

TWELFTH YEAR.

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY KENTUCKY. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1896.

NUMBER 30.

## Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## Hood's Pills

### Lexington and Eastern Railway.

Time Table in Effect April 1, 1896.

#### WEST BOUND.

STATIONS	No. 1. Daily.	No. 5. Daily, ex. Sunday.
Lexington...	10 00 am	4 35 pm
Avon.....	9 31 am	3 55 pm
Winchester	9 10 am	2 25 pm
Fairlie.....	8 54 am	2 00 pm
Indian Flds	8 37 am	1 10 pm
Clay City.....	8 19 am	11 40 am
Stanton.....	8 10 am	11 20 am
Filson.....	7 55 am	10 48 am
Dundee.....	7 43 am	10 17 am
Nat. Bridge..	7 38 am	10 07 am
Torrent.....	7 24 am	9 35 am
Beatty's Je	7 03 am	8 25 am
Three F's C	6 53 am	8 00 am
Athol.....	6 32 am	7 18 am
Elkatawa....	6 08 am	6 30 am
Jackson.....	6 00 am	6 10 am

#### EAST BOUND.

STATIONS	No. 2. Daily.	No. 6. Daily, ex. Sunday.
Lexington...	2 20 pm	6 30 am
Avon.....	2 47 pm	7 08 am
Winchester	3 07 pm	8 10 am
Fairlie.....	3 21 pm	8 54 am
Indian Flds	3 37 pm	9 24 am
Clay City.....	3 55 pm	11 45 am
Stanton.....	4 05 pm	12 10 pm
Filson.....	4 18 pm	12 41 pm
Dundee.....	4 32 pm	1 15 pm
Nat. Bridge..	4 37 pm	1 26 pm
Torrent.....	4 51 pm	2 00 pm
Beatty's Je	5 16 pm	3 05 pm
Three F's C	5 26 pm	3 25 pm
Athol.....	5 48 pm	4 12 pm
Elkatawa....	6 12 pm	5 05 pm
Jackson.....	6 20 pm	5 20 pm

Nos. 1 and 2 arrive and depart from C. & O. Union depot at Lexington. All freight trains arrive and depart from Netherland.

J. D. LIVINGSTON,  
Vice Pres. and Gen. Man.  
CHAS. SCOTT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

**AN OFFER FOR CASH BUYERS.**  
UNTIL  
**NOVEMBER 1st.**

Our \$ 5.00 Watches at \$ 3.00  
" 8.00 " 6.00  
" 10.00 " 7.00  
" 20.00 " 15.00  
" 100.00 " 75.00

**FINE DIAMOND RINGS**  
\$7.50 and upward.

**GOOD VALUES**

—AT—

\$10.00 and upward.

Alarm Clocks, at 90c. and upward.  
Fine Clocks, at \$3.50 and upward.

A line of Sterling Silver and  
Plated Ware suitable for Wed-  
ding Gifts at proportionately  
low prices.

**FRED J. HEINTZ,**

135 E. MAIN STREET,

Near P. O. LEXINGTON, KY.

**J. A. TAULBEE, M. D.**

Physician and Surgeon,

HAZEL GREEN, KY.

Surgery and obstetrics specialty

**WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN**  
or women to travel for responsible es-  
tablished house in Kentucky. Salary \$750,  
payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position  
permanent. Reference. Enclose self-address-  
ed envelope. The National Star Building,  
Chicago.

**THE HERALD FOR ALL KINDS**  
OF JOB PRINTING

### HAIL TO THE CHIEFTAIN!

All hail, our chieftain! to victory ride!  
O'er giants of selfishness, oppression and  
pride;

We bid thee God speed, our hero bold—  
"No crown of thorns,"  
"No cross of gold."

Rejoice, ye farmers! bone and sinew of our  
land;

Truth and justice go hand in hand;  
Rejoice, though in darkest political night,  
For we see in the distance the "Beacon  
Light."

We'll soon be free from the power so bold—  
"No crown of thorns,"  
"No cross of gold."

Rejoice, ye laboring men, down in the  
mine,

A power is working through influence di-  
vine;

No more of oppression, but the good times  
of old—

"No crown of thorns,"  
"No cross of gold."

Rejoice, all workmen, striving for daily  
bread,

From early morn till close of day, that your  
your loved ones may be fed;

Assert your rights, then, for you, too, are  
"Business Men"

As well as those of the Wall street fold.

"No crown of thorns,"  
"No cross of gold."

Can this be called "the land of the free,"  
"the home of the brave,"

Where the workingman is naught but a  
slave?

Toiling through heat and cold—  
"No crown of thorns,"  
"No cross of gold."

Arouse, ye voters, with strength from on  
high,

Go forth to the conquest, for victory is  
nigh;  
Vote for silver, your country to save,  
There can not be failure with a champion  
so brave.

Onward, undaunted, with courage untold—  
"No crown of thorns,"  
"No cross of gold."

—Kansas City Times.

### EXCERPTS

From the Money Supplement of  
Pennsylvania Grit.

What is Said by Business Men, Con-  
tractors, Working Men and  
Others on the Money  
Question.

#### READ AND PONDER.

We republish a number of letters from  
persons representing different business  
industries in the various states, and all  
speak in the fullest terms, giving their  
reasons why the free coinage of silver  
should be adopted in the United States  
independent of any other nation:

FOR SILVER BECAUSE MCKINLEY WAS.

I have always been a Republican, and  
have for years been an admirer of Major  
McKinley. It was his speeches in favor  
of silver that first convinced me that it  
was dangerous to this country to depend  
alone on gold as a standard money. He  
said it was dangerous and I believed him.  
If he has changed his mind, I have not.  
Possibly if the same inducements had  
been offered me to change my position, I  
would have done so. It is no mean  
thing to be president of the United  
States. It is a proud position, I ap-  
plauded him when he scored Cleveland  
for playing into the hands of the money  
power, but I can not follow him now  
when to gratify his ambition he becomes  
the pliant tool of the same power that  
controlled Cleveland. Bryan stands in  
the same position on the silver question  
that McKinley did for years. I was for  
McKinley then. I am for Bryan now,  
and for the reasons more than once stat-  
ed by McKinley. He said the restoring  
of silver as standard money would bring  
prosperity to the country, and I believed  
him, and that is why I favor free silver  
coinage.

CHEAP MONEY MEANS BETTER PRICES.

I am a mechanic, a contractor and  
builder, and if free coinage of silver, 16  
builder, and if free coinage of silver, 16  
to 1, will make cheaper money and raise  
prices of commodities, I am surely in  
favor of it, because I live in an agricul-  
tural section, and our supply of money  
is governed by prices of produce, and to  
raise the price of products increases the  
demand for labor, and demands for labor  
means better prices. When prices for  
products are low the demand for labor is  
light, for there is not any money to pay

for it and it causes the laborer to work  
low down or not at all. If a man has a  
job of work to do that is worth \$100 to  
do it and he has only \$75 to pay for it  
with, the result is if he can't get it done  
for \$75 he can not have it done it at all,  
and this forces the laborer to work cheap  
or not work at all.

Now our standard wages for good me-  
chanic labor is \$1.50 per day with work  
to do about one-third of the time. Give  
us cheaper money and better prices and  
it will put more money in circulation,  
which will put labor in demand, and  
when labor is in demand it will demand  
a better price.

#### WOULD REBUKE INTIMIDATION.

The means adopted by leading capital-  
ists of this and foreign countries to main-  
tain gold as the only standard of money  
is the reason why I believe that the free  
coinage of silver will prove a good thing  
for workingmen and the business inter-  
ests, outside of the one industry of loan-  
ing money. I would like to believe oth-  
erwise, but I can not see it in any other  
light that when the money kings of the  
country unite in favor of any course,  
that very fact should prompt the people  
to take the other direction. It is im-  
probable of belief that the Rothschilds  
and their agents in this country have  
that regard for the interests of the work-  
ingmen they now profess. It is not to  
the interest of a money lender to have  
much money in circulation. Their busi-  
ness is best when money is scarce. Scarce  
money means dear money, and dear  
money means profit to the money lender.

#### What I Am For, and Why.

I am for the remonetization of silver  
because history, public records, common  
sense, experience and political science  
show that the demonetization of silver,  
whether designedly for such purpose or  
not, has operated to enhance the pur-  
chasing power of the dollar in the hands  
of the creditor and to depreciate the  
purchasing power of labor and products  
in the hands of the debtor.

I am for the remonetization of silver,  
because there is not enough gold in the  
world, or it is not obtainable fast enough,  
to supply the wise and just money needs  
of the people, and for this reason, under  
the single gold standard since 1873, the  
wages of labor and the general prices of  
the various products of labor have been  
gradually declining; or, in other words,  
the purchasing power of the dollar has  
been gradually increasing and must go  
on increasing until silver is remonetized,  
or else the productive energy of the  
world is restricted.

I am for the remonetization of silver,  
because enhancing dollars mean enhanc-  
ing taxes and enhancing debts, both  
public and private. In the last twenty-  
five years under the single gold standard  
the dollar has almost doubled in pur-  
chasing value as measured by products.  
Consequently to pay a dollar of tax to-  
day or a dollar of debt contracted twenty  
years ago costs almost twice as much in  
labor or products as it did when the ob-  
ligation was incurred.

I am for the remonetization of silver,  
because the productive energy of the  
world demands a more ample and ex-  
panding circulating medium than gold  
alone can supply, and upon the produc-  
tive energy of the world depends the  
progress of civilization.

I am for the remonetization of silver,  
because, under existing conditions, the  
cause of the double standard as against  
the single gold standard appeals to the  
truest and broadest Democratic spirit of  
the nation.

I am for the remonetization of silver,  
because if its demonetization was not a  
crime; if by legislative enactment to  
enhance the purchasing power of the  
dollar in the creditor's hands was not a  
crime, then by legislative enactment to  
depreciate the purchasing power of the  
dollar in the creditor's hands can not be  
a crime.

I am for the remonetization of silver,  
because if the demonetization of silver  
was a crime, then the remonetization of

silver at its former ratio is the nearest  
possible redress for such a crime.

#### VIII.

I am for the remonetization of silver,  
by the United States without waiting  
for the assistance or assent of any Euro-  
pean nation, because the remonetization  
of silver being a cause of the people, it  
is therefore utterly absurd for the United  
States, exceptionally and uniquely a  
Democracy, a people's government as she  
is, to wait for any European nation of  
more or less monarchical spirit and form  
of government to lead her, or even join  
or sanction her, in the championship of  
the people's cause. Under the monarch-  
ical governments of Europe the people,  
for the want of ballots to bring about  
political reforms in their behalf, may  
have to make use of bullets, but in our  
country, happily, we shoot our political  
wrong-doers with ballots only, and if  
when November 3 next is over the peo-  
ple have not brought down their foes,  
they shall have no one to blame but  
themselves, since their marksmanship will  
depend solely upon their patriotism, hon-  
esty and intelligence as individual citi-  
zens.

#### IX.

I am for the Democratic party of to-  
day because it is the party of progress,  
the party of the people, as against the  
present Republican party, which is a  
party of the classes, a party of personal  
interests. It is the people, even under a  
despotism, who right all the wrongs that  
are righted. It is the people who lead  
in all political progress toward the goal  
of perfect freedom and perfect justice,  
as between man and man.—"K," in the  
Louisville Post.

#### Which is the Sound Money Party.

The use of the two metals as money is  
the only anchor to keep us off the shoals  
of inflation. The world has long con-  
sented to limit the volume of money to  
the amount that can be coined from gold  
and silver, and the amount of paper  
credit money which can be with cer-  
tainty converted into such coin. The  
only enemies of sound money are those  
who undertake to abandon this ancient  
and safe money system and complete  
the work of reducing the metallic basis  
one half. How any man dares to prate  
about sound money, and, in the same  
breath, insists upon discarding one half  
of the world's coin reserve, is beyond  
comprehension. Certainly the world's  
paper money should be reduced one half  
if the total amount of coin which it  
rests upon is reduced in that proportion.  
But this is not proposed by the "sound  
money" men, as they call themselves.  
As late as July last Mr. Griswold, the  
president of the Union bank, of Brook-  
lyn, made a speech at the convention of  
the New York state banking association,  
held at Buffalo, in which he declared  
that an increase of currency was abso-  
lutely necessary, and he insisted upon  
converting all our greenbacks and treas-  
ury notes into interest bearing bonds,  
and authorizing the issuance of national  
bank notes to the extent of one thousand  
millions, because, he said, an increase  
of the currency was necessary. He had no  
information to give as to the amount of  
gold coin he would have as a redemption  
fund. These bank notes were to be  
guaranteed by the government, and the  
government was to be guaranteed by the  
deposit of bonds. That would make the  
whole bank issue redeemable in gold  
coin by the government, and would be  
the same "endless chain" which Mr.  
Cleveland croaks about in all his mes-  
sages. Nobody is compelled to pay the  
government any gold for taxes or duties.  
We get gold by purchase only, and at a  
premium corresponding with the dis-  
count at which we sell the bonds. This  
runs from eleven to eighteen per cent.

The Democratic party insists upon a  
financial system that will require twice  
as large a coin reserve as that advocated  
by the gold standard men, and that is  
the difference between the two parties.  
The goldites want a gold standard, be-  
cause they know it will be an insuffi-  
cient metallic basis, and will compel the  
adoption of paper flat money, which  
they expect to be allowed to issue them-  
selves. There is no intention on their  
part to have either metallic money for  
general circulation, or paper that can  
be converted into metallic money in any  
other way than by the purchase of gold

and the creation of an unlimited interest-  
bearing debt for that purpose. Those  
who favor gold and silver money are the  
"sound money" men. Those who call  
themselves "sound money" men so loudly  
are flat money men.—Enquirer.

#### He Opposes the Bankers Party.

The following letter, from President  
James A. Garfield's brother, is very sig-  
nificant, and shows plainly that the sen-  
timents expressed in the Chicago plat-  
form are gaining ground daily.

"JAMESTOWN, MICH., October 9, 1896.

"To HON. E. C. WATKINS, chairman  
Union silver state central committee,  
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Dear Sir: I am  
diametrically opposed to allowing Eng-  
land or any European power, or any  
other power to be consulted or to dic-  
tate in any way our financial policy. I  
am in favor of having all the gold and  
all the silver produced by this country,  
used equally as money and treated alike  
at our mints. I am in favor of capital,  
but am opposed to having capitalists  
hoarding their money in a national bank  
vault or investing it in government  
bonds. I want capital put where it  
will do work. I was proud to be a Re-  
publican when Republican principles  
were voiced by Abraham Lincoln, Presi-  
dent Grant, John A. Logan and James  
A. Garfield, but I am opposed to having  
the principles of the Republican party  
voiced by the banker bondholders of  
Lombard and Wall streets through their  
agent, Mark Hanna. I am an American,  
hence I am opposed to consulting any  
other power in our American policy, es-  
pecially in finances.

"THOMAS GARFIELD."

#### How to Get the Coin.

Some very stupid advocates of the sin-  
gle gold standard think they have a  
poser which cannot be answered by the  
friends of free coinage.

Two workmen of different politics,  
when disposing of the noon lunch, en-  
gaged in a political discussion. The  
gold advocate had attended a political  
meeting the night previous and had lis-  
tened with intense interest to the argu-  
ments against free silver. He treasured  
in his memory statements which he sup-  
posed would silence any of his shopmates.  
He commenced by saying: "Bill, sup-  
pose we had the free and unlimited  
coinage of silver, how would you get  
any of it?"

Bill replied: "I will tell you after  
you have answered my question. You  
favor the free and unlimited coinage of  
gold. Now tell me, John, how are you  
to get any of it? When you have  
answered that, I will reply to your ques-  
tion." This was a poser to John! His  
teacher of the previous evening had left  
that proposition for a subsequent lesson.  
Before the lunch hour was over John  
felt like kicking himself for his stupidity,  
and both concluded that they must work  
to get either gold or silver, and if there  
was an abundant supply they would get  
more for their day's work. The result  
was that John was converted. They  
shook hands and concluded they would  
vote for the free silver candidates.—En-  
quirer.

#### Still They Come.

We last week republished an article  
from the Cincinnati Enquirer regarding  
an increase of wages at the Central City  
Stove works, Newark, Ohio. Here is  
more from another point:

"Seeing the generous offer of Mr. Cun-  
ningham in your paper of the 6th, I  
have this to say: "Being a mill owner  
at Higginsport, Ohio, and at Ceredo, W.  
Va., and employing a great number of  
men at both places, I will say that if  
William Jennings Bryan is elected  
president of the United States that I  
will also advance the wages of my em-  
ployees 10 per cent. Until last May I  
was a strong advocate of the gold stand-  
ard, but today I honestly believe it to be  
the best for the country and the people  
to support Mr. Bryan. Yours respect-  
fully,

J. H. MILLENDER."

The Union Pacific fast mail train was  
held up near Uintah, Utah, by three  
masked men, who attacked the express  
car, and entering the mail car took a  
number of registered letters. The con-  
ductor cut loose the engine and running  
it into Ogden gave the alarm. A num-  
ber of old scouts are on the trail.



## THE DAY IS AT HAND.

The Almighty's Finger Guides the Chariot of Our Destiny

That Rolls so Close to Ruin, But Never Strikes—Wise Heads Ward Off a Conflict and Deft Hands Prevent Some Dire Disaster—Talmage's Sermon.

Dr. Talmage's text was Romans xiii, 12: "The day is at hand."

Back from the mountains and the seaside, and the springs, and farm-house, your cheeks bronzed and your spirits lighted, I hail you home again with the words of Gehazi to the Shunamite: "Is it well with thee? Is it well with thy husband? Is it well with the child?" On some faces I see the mark of recent grief, but all along the track of tears I see the story of resurrection and reunion when all tears are done; the deep plowing of the keel, followed by the flash of phosphorescence. Now that I have asked you in regard to your welfare, you naturally ask how I am. Very well, thank you. Whether it was the bracing air of the mountains, or a bath in the surf of Long Island beach, or whether it is the joy of standing in this great group of warm-hearted friends, or whether it is a new appreciation of the goodness of God, I can not tell. I simply know I am happy. It was said that John Moffatt, the great Methodist preacher, occasionally got fast in his sermon, and to extricate himself would cry "Hallelujah!" I am in no such predicament to-day, but I am full of the same rhapsodic ejaculation. Starting out this morning on a new ecclesiastical year, I want to give you the keynote of my next 12 months' ministry. I want to set it to the tunes of "Antioch," "Ariel" and "Coronation." I want to put a new trumpet stop into my sermons. We do wrong if we allow our personal sorrows to interfere with the glorious fact that the kingdom is coming. We are wicked if we allow apprehension of national disaster to put down our faith in God and in the mission of our American people. The God who hath been on the side of this nation since the 4th of July, 1776, will see to it that this nation shall not commit suicide on November 3, 1896. By the time the unparalleled harvests of this summer get down to the seaboard we shall be standing in a sunburst of national prosperity that will paralyze the pessimists who by their evil prophecies are blaspheming the God who hath blessed this nation as he hath blessed no other.

In all our Christian work you and I want more of the element of gladness. No man had a right to say that Christ never laughed. Do you suppose that he was glum at the wedding in Cana of Galilee? Do you suppose that Christ was unresponsive when the children clambered over his knee and shoulder at His own invitation? Do you suppose that the Evangelist meant nothing when he said of Christ: "He rejoiced in spirit." Do you believe that the Divine Christ who pours all the waters over the rocks at Vernal Falls, Yosemite, does not believe in the sparkle and gallop and tumultuous joy and rushing raptures of human life? I believe not only that the morning laughs, and that the mountains laugh, and that the seas laugh, and that the cascades laugh, but that Christ laughed. Moreover, take a laugh and a tear into an alembic, and assay them, and test them, and analyze them, and you will often find as much of the pure gold of religion in a laugh as in a tear. Deep spiritual joy always shows itself in facial illumination. John Wesley said he was sure of a good religious impression being produced because of what he calls the great gladness he saw among the people. Godless merriment is blasphemy anywhere, but expression of Christian joy is appropriate everywhere.

Moreover, the outlook of the world ought to stir us to gladness. Astronomers disturbed many people by telling them that there was danger of stellar collision. We were told by these astronomers that there are worlds coming very near together, and that we shall have plagues and wars and tumults and perhaps the world's destruction. Do not be scared. If you have ever stood at a railroad center, where 10 or 20 or 30 rail tracks cross each other, and seen that by the movement of the switch one or two inches the train shoots this way and that, without colliding, then you may understand how 50 worlds may come within an inch of disaster and that inch be as good as a million miles. If a human switch tender can shoot the trains this way and that without harm, can not the hand that for thousands of years has upheld the universe keep our little world out of harm's way? Christian geologists tell us that this world was millions of years in building. Well, now, I do not think God would take millions of years to build a house which was to last only 6,000 years. There is nothing in the world or outside the world, terrestrial or astronomical, to excite dismay. I wish that some stout Gospel breeze might scatter all the malaria of human foreboding. The sun rose this morning at about six o'clock, and I think that is just about the hour in the world's history. "The day is at hand."

The first ray of the dawn I see in the gradual substitution of diplomatic skill for human butchery. Within the last 25 years there have been international differences which would have brought a shock of arms in any other day, but which were peacefully ad-

justed, the pen tasing the pace of the sword. The Venezuelan controversy in any other age of the world would have brought shock of arms, but now is being so quietly adjusted that no one knows just how it is being settled.

The Alabama question in any other age of the world would have caused war between the United States and England. How was it settled? By men-of-war off the Narrows or off the Mersey? By the gulf stream of the ocean crossed by a gulf stream of human blood? By the pathway of nations incarnadined? No. A few wise men go into a quiet room at Geneva, talk the matter over and telegraph to Washington and to London. "All settled." Peace! Peace! England pays to the United States the amount awarded—pays really more than she ought to have paid. But still, all that Alabama broil is settled—settled forever. Arbitration instead of battle.

So, the quarrel about the Canadian fisheries in any other age would have caused war between the United States and England. England said: "Pay me for the invasion of my Canadian fisheries." The United States said: "I will not pay anything." Well, the two nations say: "I guess we had better leave the whole matter to a commission." The commission is appointed and the commission examines the affair and the commission reports, and pay we ought, pay we must, pay we do. Not a pound of powder was burned, no one hurt so much as by the scratch of a pin. Arbitration instead of battle.

So the Samoan controversy in any other age would have brought Germany and the United States into bloody collision. But all is settled. Arbitration instead of battle. France will never again, I think, through the peccadillo of an ambassador, bring on a battle with other nations. She sees that God, in punishment at Sedan, blotted out the French empire, and the only aspirant for that throne who had any right of expectation dies in a war that has not even the dignity of being respectable. What is the leaf that England would like to tear out of her history? The Zulu war. Down with the sword and up with the treaty.

We in this country might better have settled our sectional difficulties by arbitration than by the trial of the sword. Philanthropy said to the North: "Pay down a certain amount of money for the purchase of the slaves and let all those born after a certain time be free." Philanthropy said to the South: "You sell the slaves and get rid of this great national contest and trouble." The north replied: "I won't pay a cent." The south replied: "I won't sell." War! war! A million dead men and a national debt which might have ground this nation to powder. Why did we not let William H. Seward, of New York, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, go out and spend a few days under the trees on the banks of the Potomac and talk the matter over and settle it, as settle it they could, rather than the north pay in cost of war \$4,750,000,000 and the south pay \$1,750,000,000, the destroying angel leaving the first born dead in so many houses all the way from the Potomac to the Alabama. Ye aged men whose sons fell in the strife, do you not think that would have been better? Oh, yes, we have come to believe, I think, in this country that arbitration is better than battle.

I may be mistaken, but I hope that the last war between Christian nations is ended. Barbarians may mix their war paint, and Chinese and Japanese go into wholesale massacres, and Afghan and Zulu hurl poisoned arrows, but I think Christian nations have gradually learned that war is disaster to victor as well as vanquished, and that almost anything bought by blood is bought at too dear a price. I wish to God this nation might be a model of willingness for arbitration. No need of killing another Indian. No need of sacrificing any more brave Gen. Custers. Stop exasperating the red man, and there will be no more arrows shot out from the ambushments. A general of the United States army, in high repute throughout this land, and who, perhaps, had been in more Indian wars than any other officer, and who had been wounded again and again in behalf of our government in battle against the Indians, told me that all the wars that had ever occurred between Indians and white men had been provoked by white men, and that there was no exception to the rule. While we are arbitrating with Christian nations, let us toward barbarians carry ourselves in a manner unprovocative of contest.

Let me put myself in their place. I inherit a large estate, and the waters are rich with fish, and the woods are songful with birds, and my cornfields are silken and golden. Here is my sister's grave. Out yonder, under the large tree, my father died. An invader comes, and proposes to drive me off and take possession of my property. He crowds me back, he crowds me on, and crowds me into a closer corner, until, after a while, I say: "Stand back, don't crowd me any more, or I'll strike. What right have you to come here and drive me off my premises? I got this farm from my father and he got it from his father. What right have you to come here and molest me?" You blandly say: "Oh, I know more than you do. I belong to a higher civilization. I cut my hair shorter than you do. I could put this ground to a great deal better use than you do." And you keep crowding me

back and crowding me on into a closer corner and closer corner, until one day I look around upon my suffering family, and fired by their hardships I hew you in twain. Forthwith all the world comes to your funeral to pronounce eulogium, comes to my execution to anathematize me. You are the hero. I am the culprit. Behold the United States government and the North American Indian. The red man has stood more wrongs than I would, or you. We would have struck sooner, deeper. That which is right in defense of a Washington home is right in defense of a home on top of the Sierra Nevada. Before this dwindling red race dies completely out I wish that this generation might by common justice atone for the inhumanity of its predecessors. In the day of God's judgment, I would rather be a blood-smearer Moses than a swindling United States officer on an Indian reservation! One was a barbarian and a savage, and never pretended to be anything but a barbarian and a savage. The other pretended to be a representative of a Christian nation. Notwithstanding all this, the general disgust with war and the substitution of diplomatic skill for the glittering edge of keen steel is a sign unmistakable that "the day is at hand."

I find another ray of dawn in the compression of the world's distances. What a slow, snail-like, almost impossible thing would have been the world's rectification with 1,400,000,000 of population and no facile means of communication; but now, through telegraphy for the eye and telephonic intimacy for the ear, and through steamboating and railroading, the 25,000 miles of the world's circumference are shriveling into insignificant brevity! Hong Kong is nearer to New York than a few years ago. New Haven was Bombay. Moscow, Madras, Melbourne within speaking distance. Purchase a telegraphic chart, and by the blue lines see the telegraphs of the land, and by the red lines the cables under the ocean. You see what opportunity this is going to give for the final movements of Christianity. A fortress may be months or years in building, but after it is constructed it may do all its work in 20 minutes. Christianity has been planting its batteries for 19 centuries, and may go on in the work through other centuries; but when those batteries are thoroughly planted those fortresses are fully built; they may all do their work in 24 hours. The world sometimes derides the church for slowness of movement. Is science any quicker? Did it not take science 5,652 years to find out so simple a thing as the circulation of the human blood? With the earth and the sky full of electricity, science took 5,600 years before it even guessed that there was any practical use that might be made of this subtle and mighty element. When good men take possession of all these scientific forces, and all these agencies of invention, I do not know that the redemption of the world will be more than the work of half a day. Do we not read the queen's speech at the proroguing of parliament the day before in London? If that be so, is it anything marvelous to believe that in 24 hours a Divine communication can reach the whole earth? Suppose Christ should descend on the nations—many expect that Christ will come among the nations personally—suppose that tomorrow morning the Son of God from a hovering cloud should descend upon these cities? Would not that fact be known all over the world in 24 hours? Suppose He should present His Gospel in a few words, saying: "I am the Son of God; I came to pardon all your sins and to heal all your sorrow; to prove that I am a supernatural being, I have just descended from the clouds. Do you believe Me and do you believe Me now?" Why, all the telegraph stations of the earth would be crowded as none of them were ever crowded just after a ship wreck. I tell all these things to show you it is not among the impossibilities or even the improbabilities that Christ will conquer the whole earth, and do it instantly, when the time comes. There are foretellings in the air. Something great is going to happen. I do not think that Jupiter is going to run us down, or that the axle of the world is going to break; but I mean something great for the world's blessing, and not for the world's damage, is going to happen. I think the world has had it hard enough. Enough, the famines and plagues. Enough, the Asiatic cholera. Enough, the wars. Enough, the shipwrecks. Enough, the conflagrations. I think our world could stand right well a procession of prosperities and triumphs. Better be on the lookout. Better have your observatories open toward the heavens and the lenses of your most powerful telescopes well polished. Better have all your Leyden jars ready for some new pulsation of mighty influence. Better have new fonts of type in your printing offices to set up some astounding good news. Better have some banner that has never been carried, ready for sudden processions. Better have the bells in your church towers well hung, and rope within reach, that you may ring out the marriage of the King's Son. Cleanse all your courtesies, for the Judge of all the earth may appear. Let all your legislative halls be gilded for the Great Lawgiver may be about to come. Drive off the thrones of despotism all the occupants, for the King of Heaven and earth may be about to reign. The

darkness of the night is blooming and whitening into the lilies of morning cloud, and the lilies residing into the roses of stronger day—fit garlands, whether white or red, for Him on whose head are many crowns. "The day is at hand."

One more ray of the dawn I see in facts chronological and mathematical. Come now, do not let us do another stroke of work until we have settled one matter. What is going to be the final issue of this great contest between sin and righteousness? Which is going to prove himself the stronger, God or Diabolus? Is this world going to be all garden or all desert? Now, let us have that matter settled. If we believe Isaiah, Ezekiel, and Hosea and Micah, and Malachi, and John, and Peter, and Paul, and the Lord himself, we believe that it is going to be all garden. But let us have it settled. Let us know whether we are working on toward a success or toward a deal failure. If there is a child in your house sick and you are sure he is going to get well you sympathize with present pains, but all the foreboding is gone. If you are in a cyclone off the Florida coast and the captain assures you the vessel is staunch and the winds are changing for a better quarter, and he is sure he will bring you safe into the harbor, you patiently submit to present distress with the thought of safe arrival. Now, I want to know whether we are coming on toward dismay, darkness and defeat, or on toward light and blessedness. You and I believe the latter. If so, every year we spend is one year subtracted from the world's woe, and every event that passes, whether bright or dark, brings us one event nearer a happy consummation, and by all that is inexorable in chronology and mathematics I commend you to good cheer and courage. If there is anything in arithmetic, if you subtract two from five and leave three, then by every rolling sun we are coming on toward a magnificent terminus. Then every winter passed is one severity less for our poor world. Then every summer gone by brings us nearer unfading arborescence. Put your algebra slates on the top of your Bibles and rejoice. It is never more day at 3 o'clock than it is at 2. If it is nearer morning at 1 o'clock than it is at 2, then we are nearer the dawn of the world's deliverance. God's clock seems to go very slowly, but the penitential savings, and the hands move, and it will yet strike noon. The sun and the moon stand still once; they will never stand still again until they stay forever. If you believe arithmetic as well as your Bible, you must believe we are nearer this dawn. "The day is at hand."

### INTERESTING ITEMS.

TOLEDO bicycle makers' wages have been cut 50 per cent.

ONE-THIRD of the people who go mad are said to recover themselves.

SCIENTISTS predict that 100 years hence there will be no such thing as incurable disease.

PROF. FAIRIE, of Vienna, announces that the earth will come in collision with a comet on November 13, 1899.

MARY STUART was bald and wore a wig. Baldness was a very common affliction among the ladies of that day.

THE bricklayers of Buffalo now have a nine-hour work day, and receive more wages than they formerly received for 10 hours.

A STATISTICIAN advocates the use of aluminum coins in place of the copper coins now in use. "It wears well," he says, "is noncorrosive, and is wonderfully light."

QUEEN VICTORIA owns a gown which has no duplicate in all the world. It is manufactured entirely of spiders' webs, and was a gift from the late emperor of Brazil.

THE Key Monument association of Frederick, Md., has received over \$8,500 of the \$10,000 required to place a monument over the grave of Francis Scott Key, the author of the "Star-spangled Banner."

According to recent statistics, the inhabitants of the earth must die of starvation at the end of 259 years. In that time the population will have increased so much that it will be impossible to secure food for all.

A PROFESSIONAL cyclist says that a small teaspoonful of powdered gum arabic, with the same amount of glycerine, stirred into a tumblerful of cold water and drunk slowly is the very best thing for quenching thirst after exercise.

THE king and queen of Greece live in very simple style, cheerfully adapting their expenses to the impecunious plight of the country, and their majesties often "take the street car" when they want to run down to the port of Athens.

It is claimed that one of the principal effects of the visit to the United States of Li Hung Chang will be the purchase of machinery from this country for the construction of 33,000 miles of railroad and the development of gold and silver mines in China.

It has long been known to doctors that the shape and appearance of the finger nails form important factors in the diagnosis of disease. Thus, long nails indicate physical weakness and a tendency to consumption. Where the nails are long and bluish they indicate bad circulation. This same type of nail, but shorter, denotes tendency to throat affections, bronchitis and the like. Short, small nails often indicate heart disease; where they are short, flat and sunken, you may look for nervous disorders.

## THE SILVER TIDAL WAVE.

No Danger of Being Overwhelmed with Money.

The advocates of gold monometallism never weary of depicting in loud colors the horrors of the silver flood which would set in should the United States declare for the free coinage of silver. But they never explain to us the exact modus operandi. They tell us glibly enough that there is about \$3,800,000,000 of silver money in the world, and that if we adopted free coinage the nations of the world would begin pouring their old coin and bullion in upon us, and that they would unload eventually all their white metal upon us. In addition to this the earth would be scraped for silver and this, too, would all be dumped upon our shores.

Now, the silver money of the world may be divided into two almost equal parts. One-half of it circulates at its market value, while the other half circulates at nearly twice the market value. The silver money of the United States, England, France, Germany and other European nations is worth about twice as much as the silver of which it is composed. It is therefore evident that none of this kind of money would be dumped on us for the very simple reason that it wouldn't pay. This point can be made clearer by illustration. Suppose that France should adopt the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, what profit would there be to anyone to "dump" the money of this country upon France? Nobody could buy up American dollars for less than a dollar apiece. It will therefore be seen that if we should adopt free coinage we would have nothing to fear from the silver money of Europe, generally speaking.

It was estimated in 1895 that the then silver standard countries had the following stock of silver money: Russia, 11,000,000; India, 950,000,000; England in Asia (Ceylon, Straits settlements and Hongkong), 110,000,000; China, 725,000,000; Central American states, 8,000,000; South American states, 30,000,000; Mexico, 50,000,000, or together 1,914,000,000 American gold dollars.

Now, how much of this money would flow into the United States? Which one of the silver standard countries could afford to part with any of its silver? Russia has none to spare. The per capita of India is only \$1.32, and it would be of no use to India to invest her silver in American products, and cut down her circulating medium still more. The per capita of China is only \$1.82, and to still further contract her currency by pouring her silver, which is now scattered all over the land, in upon the United States would be a suicidal policy.

And, of, there is no reason to anticipate that there would be a flood at all. There is not a nation in the world that would have any interest in such a course, so that all this talk about a silver flood, when examined critically, is seen to be mere leather and prunella.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

### A REPUDIATIONIST.

How John Sherman Saved the Gold Reserve in 1879.

In answer to the talk about repudiation, provided the government should pay out silver on all coin obligations, a little incident has lately come to view which is exactly in point.

On the 1st day of January, 1879, resumption of specie payment was begun under the direction of John Sherman, then secretary of the treasury. During the forenoon gold was paid out in considerable quantities. About the close of the morning hour the messengers from Wall street arrived with huge sacks ready to take away the yellow metal. The secretary's assistants came to him in alarm and said the gold would soon be all gone at that rate. Our gold standard secretary and historian of the crime of 1873, then and there gave orders to pay out silver coin. It was offered to the Wall street agents; they did not want it, and went back to their broker employees, leaving the gold in the treasury untouched; but the success of resumption of specie payment was assured and John Sherman had afforded an object lesson of what might have been legally done at any date since and might be done to-day.

Our silver coin could thus be legally and justly used, the gold reserve saved precisely as is done in France and there would be no taint of repudiation for us now any more than on that 1st day of January, 1879.

An ex-senator who had long served on the finance committee with Sherman, gave to the writer this incident and stated that Sherman himself told him of it at the time.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

### The Question to Settle.

Party lines are all broken down this fall. The question for settlement is shall we have a gold standard or shall we have bimetalism. A friend of ours, who has always voted the republican ticket, said if the republicans declare for silver and the democrats for gold, at their convention, he would vote for gold, even though it was labeled democrat. The republicans declared for gold and many who have always voted the ticket labeled republican will vote the ticket labeled democrat, this fall, because it is for silver. What is there in a name, anyhow—it's a substance we are after.—Western Rural.

When the average man knows that thing is none of his business, the very knowledge of the fact begets an irresistible interest in it.



## True Statements From Licking Co.

They Are from Your Neighbors and Friends and Not from Unknown People of a Distant State.

From the American, Newark, Ohio.

Mrs. Mary Andrews, was visited at her pleasant and beautiful little cottage home on North Street, one of the prettiest residence streets in the city of Newark, Ohio, where she was found busily employed in her domestic duties.

Mrs. Andrews came here from England some thirty-five years ago and since her arrival has been a resident of Licking county, and for thirteen years has resided in Newark. She has many friends throughout the western part of the county as well as in the city, whose confidence in her is strong and who realize that she will prove nothing unless it is worthy of it. She said to the reporter: "For many years I had been a sufferer from indigestion and the accompanying ill effects of dyspepsia and constipation bring in their train, and was so miserable that at times I did not care whether I lived or died. I was troubled with bloating and never free from pain. I noticed in the daily Newark American an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in which the same symptoms were given that I was suffering from. I had tried one medicine after another without receiving any special benefit nor had the local physicians given me the relief that I should have had, and I began to feel very much discouraged. Thus it was that I procured from the drugist a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People without much hope of their doing me any good, and was agreeably disappointed to find that the first box was doing me a great deal of good. My health was better, I could eat heartier and enjoy what I ate as I had not for years. It was with renewed hope that I purchased a second box of the pills and I soon was restored to a much better state of health than for many years before.

"Of course I felt rejoiced over the change in my physical condition and my family were equally happy. I do not like to take medicine, but the form in which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are put up makes them so easy to take that it was really a pleasure to use them and follow the directions closely. The pills took the heart from me almost immediately. That has been two years ago, and since then I have enjoyed splendid health. Of course I was in better luck during the cold weather, but the past two years I have been in good luck. I firmly believe that there is no medicine which will render the same effect to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People does. While I had them in the house every member of my family used them and were all benefited by them. I cannot praise them too much. I feel that I did not, and I believe they are a most valuable medicine in restoring my health. I recommend them to my neighbors and friends. I also advise the doctor of the day to give her patients a few worth of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People as a sure cure for indigestion, dyspepsia, and constipation. I have seen the value of the pills by using the good it had done for me, in bringing back to her cheeks the rosy hue of health and in restoring her appetite and strength.

The entire family believe in the efficacy of the pills, and that they are all that is claimed for them. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give you blood and vitality to the blood and restore weakened nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 25 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

## POLITICO-HISTORICAL.

A Curious Incident in German Inter-State Relations.

A "Kleinstantenberg" has been abolished in Germany, says the Westminster Gazette. The little village of Kurnbach, which has hitherto belonged partly to the grand duchy of Hesse and partly to the grand duchy of Baden, was recently by treaty between the two powers, solemnly and forever incorporated into the grand duchy of Baden. The oldest thing about the joint jurisdiction under which the Kurnbachers have hitherto lived was that the houses were not allotted to Hesse or to Baden by their position inside or outside of any frontier line between the two states, but by the date of their erection. Houses built at one period belonged to one "nationality," houses built at another period belonged to the other. One policeman was found sufficient to keep order for both states, and his uniform was, consequently, partitioned, his green coat showing that he was the officer of Baden, and its blue facings and trimmings bearing witness that he officially represented the majesty of Hesse. Now that the blue has been stripped off, and nothing but the Baden green remains, a Hessian newspaper suggests that his old coat should be presented to the German museum.

Dr. George Brown Goode, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who died in Washington recently, was a native of Indiana, having been born in New Albany in 1851. His father was Mr. Frank Goode, and his mother was Sarah Crane Goode, both representatives of old New Albany families, and highly respected in the commercial and social life of that city. In addition to other positions of honor occupied by Dr. Goode, he was in charge of the Smithsonian exhibits shown at the World's fair, in New Orleans, in 1884-85. While he was yet a boy his parents moved from New Albany to Cincinnati and then to Florida.

Immediately after the burial of his wife, at Buffalo Valley Baptist church near Huntington, W. Va., the other day, Marion Butler was married by the preacher who had performed the funeral service to a cousin of his dead wife.

BASEBALL is being enthusiastically practiced behind the walls of a well known and exclusive Philadelphia private school for young women.

## A TALK WITH BISMARCK.

Teutonic Blood, He Says, Is the Only Basis of National Success.

A gentleman who was at Friedrichsruhe a few weeks ago has printed an account of his visit. Bismarck, he says, was looking very well, but complained of severe neuralgia in the face. "It was painful," continues the writer, "to see how his eyes and his whole face suddenly became as if petrified, and he had to press his right hand against his face till the spasm was over. Every word he speaks, and especially the first to his servant in the morning, gives him intense pain, and the muscles of the face rest all night; but the pains become less severe during the day."

The conversation was partly in English, partly in German. In the course of it Prince Bismarck said:

"I find that nations succeed only so far as they have Teutonic blood in their veins, and so long as they retain the peculiarities of the Teutonic race. The English were a really great people only when drinking was fashionable among them. The Irish are a feminine race, full of sentiment, but little accustomed to use their understanding."

"I understand, I believe, every nation; but the negroes are the only race to which I feel an antipathy I cannot conquer, for they strike me as caricatures of the whites. The United States, in the life of which they are of essential importance, has enmeshed my attention all the more. The fact that the social democrats play an important part only in the great cities there, where, however, it has proved possible to push them energetically into the background, is probably a consequence of the thinness of the population. This, however, is not of our civilization, thrives only where people live close together."

"Mr. Bismarck always seemed to me the ideal of an American diplomatist. His scientific composition made the more agreeable impression by contrast with one of his predecessors. The latter had given me a good deal of annoyance through his wife, who thought herself entitled to throw all consideration to the winds. At the diplomatic reception she always stood in the open space through which my visitors had to pass, like a general before the diplomatic army. One chamberlain after another appeared to lead her back to the front, but she repulsed every single one of them till at last an army of chamberlains advanced in order of battle against her, and that helped her to retire."

In showing the entrance the emperor gave him the prince said that he was only when it was absolutely necessary, as it was very inconvenient. He added: "When I first dined in the palace some six or seven officers of my regiment were ordered in their uniforms to the dinner, which lasted two or three hours. I pitied them all the more, as I said to myself that I had been the cause of what seemed a torment to me."

In answer to the remark that the emperor had dined at Friedrichsruhe with his entourage on, he said: "Emperors must not do several things that we must not and may not do."

The great effort it cost the prince to bring out the words in speaking English—perhaps only the result of the long habit of considering them well before—struck the prince's visitor. When he spoke German it was not so noticeable. His command of English, however, is comparatively good. He said:

"My stay in England was my high school in this. I owe my first experience of sickness to my voyage thither, which was very stormy. I was a tormenting thought for me, that I might be thrown to and fro and ground to pieces, as it seemed, between the various currents in the water, thus to go down to Davy Jones and add one more to the victims of the channel. My imagination conjured up all the corpses and relics of ships at the bottom of the sea. For the rest, I used to speak English in my youth, and the following incident of my year of military service has stuck to my memory:

"One day I had to go straight to a hotel to dinner all soiled with dust and dirt, and had to sit beside an English family who had arrived that day. My outdrawing-room-like exterior induced them to consider what I was. One lady remarked: 'It can't possibly be an officer, but his hand is not that of a private.' I listened in silence. Suddenly the lady reached out her hand for a mustard pot, but as she could not reach it I gave it her, and said in my best English: 'It's empty, but if you want another, I'll tell the waiter to bring you a full one.'"

The prince's hands, continues the interviewer, though disfigured by some gouty nodules, are still slender and white, with broad nails, and it is to be regretted that he has never had casts of them taken. Nor has he ever really sat to an artist, for, said he: "I am no poseur." In the course of some linguistic remarks, he declared that the German of educated Berliners is the best, because it is free from dialect.—Berlin Cor. London Standard.

## Abundant Proof.

He—Why do you keep me in an agony of doubt? What proof have you ever given that you really love me?

"Why, Ambrose! I've broken off every one of half a dozen engagements made since I promised to marry you!"—Detroit Free Press.

—Duty is so conspicuous that a blind man can see it.—Atchison Globe.

## Rainfalling on the Wealth.

Rainfalling on the wealth, the late Malagasy prime minister, had feathered his nest well. He left 50,000 head of cattle, 2,000 slaves, 20,000 ounces of gold dust, \$1,000,000 in the Bank of England, \$75,000 worth of goods in his own house, a palace, and other buildings at Antananarivo, the land on which the French resident general is built for which France pays \$2,400 a year, three inland farms, real estate at Tamatave, and half the profits of a gold mine concession made to an English company. He is believed to have left besides treasures concealed at Ambohimanga and other parts of Madagascar.

## Trips Undertaken for Health's Sake.

Will be rendered more beneficial, and the fatigues of travel counteracted, if the voyager will take along with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and use that protective and enabling tonic, nerve invigorant and appetizer regularly. Impurities in air and water is neutralized by it, and it is a matchless tranquilizer and regulator of the stomach, liver and bowels. It counteracts malaria, rheumatism, and a tendency to kidney and bladder ailments.

Sh—Was there any particular thing about the town which struck you? Ho—Yes; a bicycle.—Yonkers Statesman.

## The Modern Beauty.

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs. Made by the California Fig Syrup Company.

Every little man who becomes suddenly great should buy a bicycle, in order to conceal his strut.

A dose in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs, Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Ell—"I heard something mean about you today." Stella—"I thought you looked pleased."—Town Topics.

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Doan's Cure—MAYNARD, 219, Ohio Ave., Allentown, Pa., March 15, '94.

If people told you, you probably deserve it.—Atchison Globe.

## Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 50c.

Laurel is stronger only when we do not put heart in our work.—Herald News.

"I don't want to catch you out so late, again, young man," said the shortstop to his oldest. "I don't see how you did it this time," answered the child. "I never knew you to catch anything out for a long time before."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I'm afraid that when Yappy and that Miss Pretty are married she will run the whole establishment." "And why not? She will be the senior partner by at least ten years."—Detroit Free Press.

"Well," said Mrs. Wilkes to the tramp, "I suppose you want something to eat this morning?" "No, kind lady," replied the wayfarer; "I called to see if you had a cast-off bicycle to give a deserving man."—Harper's Bazar.

Mr. FLOORWALKER—"Why is a baby suffering with colic like a conservatory?" Mrs. FLOORWALKER—"Because they are too sweet for motherhood." Mr. FLOORWALKER—"Now they are both full of windy pains."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

When in the brassy skies above No hope nor help I see— I gladly seek the girl I love— Sue's always cool to me.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When one woman hears a burglar, every woman in the neighborhood remembers that she heard noises about her own house at the same hour.—Atchison Globe.

"Willie Tappelle," said the school-teacher firmly, "you have a piece of chewing-gum in your desk. Bring it to me instantly." "Yes'm," replied Willie, "but it ain't the flavor you use. Yours is orange, and this is watermelon."—Harper's Bazar.

"Weight," said the summer lecturer, "is in direct proportion to density." "My!" said the summer girl; "what a weighty mind Chaffee Spindletop must have!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

HOSPITAL PHYSICIAN (with a view to diagnosis): "What do you drink?" New Patient (recovering up at the proposal): "Oh, sir!—thank you, sir—whatever you—I leave that to you, sir!"—Tit-Bits.

If you don't like a thing, don't try to.—Met. & Globe.



**Blooming Health...**

Secured to every woman by the use of

**Warner's Safe Cure**

Thousands of afflicted women have been cured by its use.

**Why not You?**

A Purely Vegetable Preparation.

A Remedy with a Remarkable Record.

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist. Write for Medical Blank free. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

## The Ins and Outs of It.

It you get best wear out of a coat, best work must have gone into it. You can't get good bread out of poor flour.

Moral: You can't get the best out of anything, unless the best is in it; and the best has to be put in before it can be taken out. Now, we have a rule to test those sarsaparillas with a big "best" on the bottle. "Tell us what's put in you and we'll decide for ourselves about the best." That's fair. But these modest sarsaparillas say: "Oh! we can't tell. It's a secret. Have faith in the label."... Stop! There's one exception; one sarsaparilla that has no secret to hide. It's Ayer's. If you want to know what goes into Ayer's Sarsaparilla, ask your doctor to write for the formula. Then you can satisfy yourself that you get the best of the sarsaparilla argument when you get Ayer's.

Any doubt left? Get the "Carebook." It kills doubts but cures doubters. Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



**"I am Bigger than the Biggest; Better than the Best!"**

# Battle Ax

## PLUG

What a chewer wants first is a good tobacco; then he thinks about the size of the plug. He finds both goodness and bigness in "Battle Ax." He finds a 5 cent piece almost as large as a 10 cent piece of other high grade brands. No wonder millions chew "Battle Ax."

## Burlington Route

# HARVEST EXCURSIONS

TO THE FARM LANDS AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE West, Northwest and Southwest

The Burlington Route and many eastern railroads will sell EXCURSION TICKETS at VERY LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES on

**August 4, 18, September 1, 15, 29 and October 6, 20.**

Take this opportunity to go and see the splendid crops that Nebraska, Northern Kansas and other Western sections have produced this year. Ask your nearest ticket agent for particulars, and see that your ticket reads via the BURLINGTON ROUTE. Send to the undersigned for a pamphlet (no charge) about Western Farm Lands.

P. S. EUSTIS, General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.

### The "SMALLEY" FAMILY OF "FEED SAVERS"

Our Silo Outfit at Work

Our "family" comprises the Silo, Feeding and Fodder Cutters, Corn Shredders, Feed Mills, Ear Corn Grinders, Root Cutters and Power for operating. Our pamphlets should be read by every "fido-fido" stock-raiser and dairyman in U. S. No. 1. "The Model Round Silo and how to build it," latest reports from practical stock-feeders on the silo. No. 2 tells about "Corn-Hay," the new fodder product—its market and feeding value and how to make it. Free with catalogue if you name this paper.

**SMALLEY MFG. CO., Manitowish, Wis.**

### AGENTS WANTED.

Fancy Campaign Chart, 4 bright colors, 22 x 28. Nothing like it. Sample 10 cts. 100 for \$5.00. Sell for 25 cents. Box 847, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### STEADY WORK

WE PAY CASH WEEKLY and want men everywhere to sell STARK TREES. Proven "absolutely best." Superb outfits, new system. STARK BROTHERS, LOUISIANA, MO., ROCKFORD, ILL.

### BENEFIT TO MANKIND: YUCATAN. OPIUM

and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. R. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

### EDUCATIONAL.

**LORETTO ACADEMY**  
LORETTO, MARION CO., KENTUCKY.  
Acknowledges no superior in facilities for imparting Knowledge, Culture and Refinement. TERMS MODERATE. For Catalogues apply to DIRECTOR OF STUDIES.

A. N. K.—E. 1623

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.



# THE HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, : : : Editor.  
CHAS. E. HABICHT, - Associate Editor.  
And Business Manager.



HAZEL GREEN, KY.  
THURSDAY, Oct. 22, 1896.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President:  
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,  
Of Nebraska.

For Vice-President:  
ARTHUR SEWALL,  
Of Maine.

For Congressman, Tenth District,  
THOMAS Y. FITZPATRICK,  
OF FLOYD COUNTY.

## Democratic Electors.

Following are the Kentucky Democratic presidential electors: State at large, James P. Tarvin, of Covington, W. B. Smith, of Richmond; First district, J. C. Flourney; Second, Judge H. F. Turner; Third, W. R. Browder; Fourth, Gus Brown; Fifth, Wallace McCay; Sixth, Harvey Myers; Seventh, Robert Franklin; Eighth, R. J. Breckenridge; Ninth, W. G. Ramsey; Tenth, Thomas J. Wells; Eleventh, Henry M. Beauchamp. These are the gentlemen for whom the Democrats should vote.

STAMP UNDER THE ROOSTER.

SIXTEEN of the famous Chenault family of Madison county are for free silver and one is for the single gold standard. This is about the relative proportion of the voters throughout the United States.

IN A Democratic procession at Corinth, recently, sixteen girls dressed in white were mounted on white horses, while one old colored man, dressed in yellow, cheered for McKinley. The procession was nearly a mile long.

WHAT is the matter with Billy Breckenridge? Has he deserted the Democratic party, or is he only seeking office? The Republicans of the Seventh district have nominated him as their candidate for congress, and his name will appear on the ballots under the log cabin. How does the McKinley aid society like it?

STAMP UNDER THE ROOSTER.

WE WARN the people that a vote for McKinley is a vote to sell bonds to buy gold enough to exchange for four hundred and thirty millions of silver dollars to be thrown into a coal hole, to stay there until some syndicate wants them for export into Asia.—Enquirer.

STAMP UNDER THE ROOSTER.

IF A man pays out ninety dollars in checks and ten dollars in currency, the gold advocates say he does ninety per cent of business on checks, and argue from that there is no use for more money. This theory is grotesque. The man who gives a check merely sends his creditor to the bank, where the debtor's funds are kept instead of in his own safe.—Enquirer.

THE Republican party and its annex have been harping all the while about the fusion of the Democrats and Populists in a number of states and have looked upon it as seemingly a crime. Now we have a new phase of it. It is not a fusion where they are interested. It is only an agreement between the Republicans and bolshewicks to do anything and everything to keep the good and true Democrats from gaining the victory assured them. Not satisfied with nominating Breckenridge in the Seventh and putting his name on the Republican ticket, the Republicans of the city of Lexington have nominated a ticket composed of Republicans and disgruntled Democrats for the various city offices to be filled at the coming election. On, no, this is not fusion; it is harmony.

## Why He Objects to Them.

Ex-Congressman Tarsney, of Michigan, as witty as he is bright, never indulges in abuse of the goldbugs. In a speech the other day he used the term "goldbug" with apparent inadvertence. Pausing to explain, he said: "I rarely use that word, fellow citizens. We have nothing against the goldbugs, more than we have against the bedbugs. What we object to is the way they get their living."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents will please bear in mind that all communications must be received at this office not later than Tuesday evening to insure publication in the current issue.]

## MORGAN COUNTY.

### Maytown Missiles.

George Sexton is on the sick list

Robert Wills is nearly well again.

R. A. Childers is attending grand lodge this week at Louisville.

C. A. Sample is on the Mt. Sterling market with a bunch of cattle.

Our police judge has been found. So much for the notice in last week's HERALD.

Wm. P. Sample has returned from a week's visit to his daughter, Mrs. E. B. May, near Mt. Sterling.

Misses Liza and Lillie Henry and Ada Kendall, of Ezel, took in the preaching at Maytown and Flat Rock Sunday.

Our energetic merchant, R. A. Day, is now wearing a smile on his face near a yard long. Says it's a boy and his name is Patrick Bryan, after his grandpa Alex and the next president of the United States.

Mrs. Rebecca Swango, accompanied by her little daughter Kate, has gone to Louisville to visit her son and daughter at the Masonic home. Mrs. Swango's sister, Miss Lillian Patrick, went with them as far as Mt. Sterling, where Miss Patrick will remain until Mrs. Swango returns.

Judge Amos Davis, of West Liberty, made a telling free silver speech of one and a half hours here, yesterday, followed by John W. Langley, who commenced on the tariff and ended on the same, with one anecdote after another to tickle his brethren, and made no point whatever except one, and that was, when he got to congress he would put a tariff on eggs so the ladies could take a load to the store, get a sack of coffee and a bolt of calico, and return home rejoicing. Hope our ladies will not have to do without calico until Mr. Langley goes to congress. They did not make an exception to their rule here, for Mr. Langley and every Republican in the house, except two, left as soon as he got through and would not hear Judge Davis reply. The judge had some of them convicted and if they had heard his reply they certainly would have been converted, though some people love darkness better than light. 'Rah for Fitzpatrick.

October 20. WINGLESS.

### Consolation Chat.

October, October, oh, month nearly over,  
How bright and how gay you have been,  
With leaves of all colors and nuts so sober,  
And memories to cling till you come again.

Nutting time has come.

John W. Cecil is very sick with a sore throat.

W. H. DeBusk preached an excellent sermon at the school house last Wednesday night.

Judge Amos Davis spoke in behalf of the Democratic party here on Monday night to a large crowd.

School is progressing nicely with a better attendance than has ever been known in the past record. Three months have already passed away and only two months more remain of school. How we ought to take advantage of every moment of it.

It seems that some of Frank and Jesse James' crew are inhabiting this part of the country now and making good use of their time in firing away at our school house windows and letting their bullets center Indian reservations, etc. How low they have set their mark.

October 20. OUL.

## LEE COUNTY.

### Fincastle Fishings.

The Fincastle baseball team seems to be on top this season. They have won two games out of three.

Mrs. Ellen Kash and daughter, Ella, visited her daughter, Mrs. Bonnie Jones, from Tuesday until Saturday.

Several of the boys from this place attended the speaking at St. Helens last Saturday. They seem to think that Mr. Langley will win, but in the opinion of your humble scribe he isn't in it.

October 19. MOUNTAIN BOY.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Kentucky. Salary \$780, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago. 23-48

THE HAZEL GREEN HERALD and the Cincinnati Enquirer, one year, \$1.

## Fight With Mad Buzzards.

The Henderson Journal says: "Rudolph Spidel, a well-known young sportsman of Louisville, passed through Henderson yesterday, en route home from a trip to Union county, where he has been hunting squirrels. Mr. Spidel told an interesting and remarkable story of an occurrence that befell him several days ago. He was attacked by a flock of those birds of evil omen, turkey buzzards, and compelled to flee for his life. Mr. Spidel says he was walking across a thin weed field when he noticed about a dozen buzzards circling around over his head and not very high in the air. He carelessly raised the shotgun he carried and fired one shot at the nearest bird. With a croak of distress it fell to the ground, one wing being broken. Its companions darted uncertainly around for an interval of perhaps three minutes, the sportsman regarding them curiously. The wounded buzzard meanwhile had with difficulty raised itself to its feet and was clucking what seemed to be a signal to those in the air. At first they were apparently disinclined to regard it. Then gradually their circles lessened in diameter and they slowly approached the earth. Not until one of the buzzards had swept suddenly past his ear with a vicious snap of its beak did it occur to Mr. Spidel that he was in danger of an attack from them. Still, without apprehending and danger to himself, the hunter again raised his weapon and fired. Another buzzard fell. Now the air seemed to be fairly alive with them. Their red eyes gleamed savagely as they hovered nearer and nearer over his head. A sudden blow from a strong wing knocked Spidel's shotgun from his hands. Before he could recover it he was again struck and almost knocked senseless. All the time the birds seemed to be trying to snip pieces out of his countenance with their beaks and to disfigure him with their claws. Recovering his gun, Spidel used it as a club, and with it succeeded in knocking several of the buzzards senseless. He called lustily for assistance, but there was nobody in sight, and he made up his mind to escape if possible. About a hundred yards to his right was a thick grove, and to this he made his way, fighting at every step. At last he succeeded in reaching cover. As he entered the woods the birds made their last swoop at him, one being carried so hard by the force of its wings as to strike its head against a tree and break its neck. The others gave up the battle, finding it impossible to use their natural weapons to advantage in the thick forest. Aside from a few bruises and scratches Spidel was none the worse for his very unusual experience.

## Armour Knocked Out.

We clip the following from the Atlanta Constitution of recent date:

"Phillip Armour, the great pork packer, erected an Australian ballot booth in his stock yards last week in order to test the sentiment of his employees. He had boasted that 90 per cent of the men in his employ were for McKinley, and he made a bet that it would be so proven on election day. In order to decide the bet he erected the booth that it might be proven that no effort would be made to coerce his men.

"When the day was over 800 ballots had been put in the box, 675 were for Bryan and 125 for McKinley. This was a complete knock out for Armour. He paid the bet and has given up the fight. He told Hanna that it was no use; things were all one way, and he now declares that if the Crane Elevator Works and other big concerns that have taken ballots from their men would give them the privilege of the Australian booth they would find a similar state of affairs existing among their employees."

J. A. White, an ex-policeman at Columbus, Ga., had a warrant served on him for disorderly conduct, but got away and armed himself with a Winchester. He then sought the officers and killed two. When a posse surrounded his house to make him surrender, a shot was fired from it wounding a boy. Six officers broke into the house and one was killed. White was then riddled with bullets.

The Methodist parsonage is being put into first class shape, and as soon as it is in readiness will be occupied by the pastor, Rev. L. E. Mann, and family.

## Land Sale for Taxes.

By virtue of taxes due School district No. 30, for the school year ending June 30, 1896, I will on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1896, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, p. m., at J. G. Taubee's store, offer for sale the following described real estate, it being the property of the Irvine Lumber Company, Co., to-wit: Known as the Meadow Branch, and bounded by the lands of Isaac Elkins, J. M. Terrell and D. R. Proffit. The amount of said tax is \$21, costs \$2, total \$23. Sold by me as treasurer of said district.

J. W. NAPIER.

# Good Judges Say That Our

Suits \$ 5.00  
7.50  
10.00

ARE THE BEST IN THE CITY.

Next week we will put on  
sale 100 pairs of MEN'S  
ALL-WOOL BLACK CHE-  
VIOT PANTS at

\$1.50 per Pair.

LOUIS AND GUS STRAUS,

LEADING CLOTHIERS

LEXINGTON AND SOMERSET,

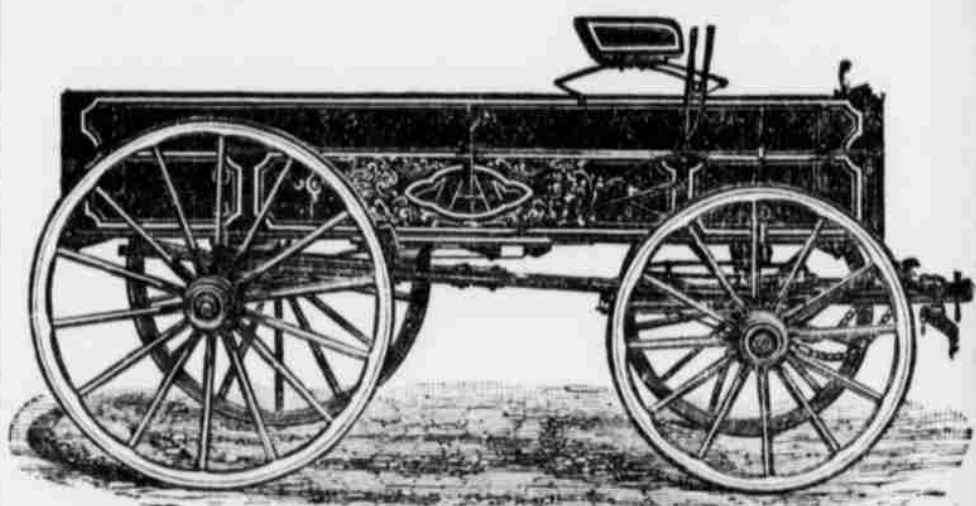
KENTUCKY.

# ROSE & DAVIS

PRACTICAL

BLACKSMITHS AND WAGON MAKERS,

HAZEL GREEN, KENTUCKY.



WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF BUILDING FARM and ROAD WAGONS, use the Best Material and Guarantee Satisfaction. Call and get our prices, and when you need anything of the kind give me your order. Patronize Home People, get only Honest Work, and be Happy.

IN THE HORSE SHOEING AND REPAIR DEPARTMENT WE employ only skilled labor, every man being an artist in his specialty, and your work is respectfully solicited.

# PIERATT'S

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE,  
HAZEL GREEN, KY.

H. F. PIERATT, Proprietor.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE DAY HOUSE.

Special care taken of teams for Commercial Travelers. Parties conveyed to any point on liberal terms. Patronage of the public respectfully solicited. H. F. PIERATT.

Bowling Green Business College  
THE GREAT BUSINESS TRAINING SCHOOL OF THE SOUTH.  
A School of Business, Shorthand, Penmanship, Telegraphy & Typewriting.  
HUNDREDS OF GRADUATES HOLDING FINE POSITIONS.  
RECOMMENDED BY THE LEADING BUSINESS MEN OF THE COUNTRY. MENTION COURSE WANTED.  
CATALOGUE & JOURNAL FREE. Cherry Bnd. Bowling Green, Ky.



# THE HERALD.

## Hazel Green Hearsays and Happenings.

Judge G. B. Swango and wife made a flying trip to Ezel Monday.

We are glad to see Uncle Joe Clark out again after a severe attack of hemorrhage.

J. T. Pieratt and wife returned Monday from a visit to relatives and friends at St. Helen's.

E. F. Cecil and son, Arlie, returned Tuesday evening from a flying trip to Mt. Sterling.

The weekly prayer meetings at the Methodist church will be held Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

John H. Rose and John W. Craven are taking in the grand lodge at Louisville this week.

Rev. L. E. Mann preached an excellent sermon to a large audience at the M. E. church Sunday.

A large crowd went from here to hear Judge Amos Davis speak at the Gilaspie school house Tuesday night.

Lumie Long and wife (nee Florida Gillaspie), of Montgomery, are visiting relatives and friends on Grassy.

Mrs. S. E. Kash and daughter, Ella, returned from their visit to Fincastle, Tuesday, and report a pleasant time.

Taylor Shocky, who had his arm amputated by Drs. Taulbee and Carroll on last Thursday, is doing well at this writing.

The grand rally and flag raising this afternoon promises to be one of the greatest events of the campaign held in the tenth district.

It is actual merit that has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the first place among medicines. It is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

Everybody in Wolfe county should hear Hons. Robert B. Franklin and South Trimble, of Frankfort. Give them a rousing reception at every point.

Emery James and son have been covering the Presbyterian church this week, and now it will soon be repaired inside and out and ready for regular service.

Mrs. Lucy McGuire, Misses Lena and Combs, Laura Dennis and Sarah J. Pieratt, accompanied by Jeff Pieratt and Ova Kash, all of Ezel, were visitors in Hazel Green Saturday last.

LOST—On Stillwater, on Monday, October 5, one light weight overcoat. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to the undersigned at Oakdale, Breathitt county, Ky.

ED L. MEAGHER.

Through an oversight we last week neglected to call attention to the change in the advertisement of Fred J. Heintz, the manufacturing jeweler of Lexington. Read his bargains, and when you go to the city give him a call.

Over 2,000 head of cattle were at Mt. Sterling last Monday, and the quality is said to have been much better than usual. Trade was brisk and nearly all were sold. Prices ranged from \$2 to \$3.50. Pieratt & Swango sold four 900-pound steers at \$3.25.

Robert Dicken received a letter from R. O. Davis, a staunch friend of his in Perry county, and who comes from a strong Republican family, from which we make the following extract: "You ask how Bryan is here. He is all o. k. and gaining ground every day."

A letter from Miss Laura D. Rawlings to friends here states that her mother was stricken with paralysis on Sunday morning, October 10, at about 9:30 and death came to her relief at 12:30. Miss Rawlings' many friends in this community sympathize with her in the hour of affliction.

Rev. John H. Scott, pastor of the Pleasant Hour colored Baptist church, is doing fine work. His congregation has grown and people are impressed with the truths delivered to them. The sisters and friends of the church surprised the pastor last week by bringing him a supply of the substantial, for which he is profoundly grateful.—Mt. Sterling Advocate.

Rev. L. E. Mann, pastor of the Hazel Green circuit of the M. E. church, will have the following appointments: Hazel Green, first Sunday in each month at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and third Sunday at 7 p. m.; Elkins chapel, second Sunday and Saturday before, at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Rose school house, third Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Pine Grove, fourth Sunday. First quarterly conference at Elkins chapel, December 5 and 6.

The Scientific American gives the following recipe, which the whole world ought to know: "At the first indication of diphtheria in the throat of a child make the room close, then take a tin cup and pour into it a quantity of tar and turpentine, equal parts. Hold the cup over a fire so as to fill the room with fumes. The little patient on inhaling the fumes will cough up and spit out all the membranous matter, and the diphtheria will pass out. The fumes of the tar and turpentine loosen the matter in the throat, and thus afford the relief that has baffled the skill of physicians."

On Thursday of last week W. F. Lykins, of Grassy, laid on our table a twig cut from a June apple tree on which were eight half-grown ripe second crop apples. He also showed us one which was full-grown and remarked there were more on the tree. The strangest part of it is that it is still a young tree only having borne to seasons, but during that time four crops have matured on the tree.

### The Stock Farm Purse.

The Stock Farm, that reliable and progressive horse journal published at Lexington, Ky., comes to the front again this year with another liberal purse for trotters and pacers. The horsemen seem to appreciate this effort in their behalf, since the publishers inform us that they received over five hundred entries to a similar purse given last year. The Stock Farm certainly deserves to be successful in their undertaking, as they are offering to the horsemen of the country a chance to win more money for a small investment than was ever given them before. In fact, it only costs the ridiculously low sum of one-twentieth of one per cent to enter, and less than one per cent to start for a purse of \$6,000. They guarantee the purse to be this amount and the nominator is taking no chance whatever other than that which depends upon the ability of his colt to go fast enough to win.

### Two For One.

We have made arrangements by which we can furnish the Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer and the HAZEL GREEN HERALD to new subscribers for one year for the small sum of One Dollar, which is the price of THE HERALD alone. All old subscribers paying up their arrearages to date can take advantage of this offer. This proposition only holds good until November 15, 1896, after which date the price for the combination will be \$1.25.

We have made arrangements with the Toledo Weekly Blade whereby we can furnish it with THE HERALD one year for the low price of \$1. This holds good to all who are already subscribers to THE HERALD by paying up all arrearages and one year in advance. The time to take advantage of this offer is limited, so if you want to take advantage of it come as once.

### Editorial Itch at Campton.

The Estill Eagle plant at Irvine, purchased recently by Circuit Clerk James A. Wallace, has been sold again, this time to parties at Campton, who will move the outfit to that place and start a Republican paper. There is no better way on earth, we imagine, to become thoroughly cured of editorial itch than to embark in the newspaper business at Campton. What on earth a newspaper can promise itself there is hard to tell.—Jackson Hustler.

### Notice.

The fact that the wheat of the country is so poor that it will not make good flour and injures the bolting cloths, I have decided that I will not grind any wheat after the first day of November. All who have good wheat should bring it in at once and I will grind for them, but under no circumstances will I grind bad wheat and the roller mill will be closed until spring. If you want good flour bring your good wheat at once.

J. TAYLOR DAY.

Oct. 1-4t.

Hon. Jo. M. Kendall and Hon. H. B. Kinsolving are billed to speak at Hazel Green on the 30th inst., at one o'clock p. m., in the interest of the Democratic party. He will speak at West Liberty on the 29th, and at Campton on the 31st.

### A Million Gold Dollars

Would not bring happiness to the person suffering with dyspepsia, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many thousands of cases of this disease. It tones the stomach, regulates the bowels and puts all the machinery of the system in good working order. It creates a good appetite and gives health, strength and happiness.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

# ENGLISH KITCHEN.

12 W. SHORT STREET. LEXINGTON, KY.

Regular Meals, 25 cents. Meals to order at all hours. Breakfast from 5 to 9 a. m. Dinner from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Supper from 5 to 9 p. m.

Oysters, Lamb Fries, Fish and Chicken a Specialty.

GUS. LUIGART, Proprietor.

## WOLFE COUNTY.

### Gillmore Cleanings.

Andrew Haddix lost a very fine mule a few days since by getting its leg broke.

Dehorning cattle seems to be the fashion these days. David Linden sawed off the horns of 62 head the other day.

Married, on the 14th inst., John Kash to Miss Rebecca Lindon. Long may they live and prosper and their troubles be only little ones.

Taylor Shocky had the misfortune to get his hand cut off by a circular saw a few days since. We hope he will recover soon and be all right again, but nothing can ever restore his hand to its place again.

There is being a great deal said in these days on the subject of finance, to-wit: gold standard, or sound money, as some term it, and the free coinage of silver, and I wish to say this much to the readers of THE HERALD that there has never been a time since the old revolutionary war that freedom and American liberty were so dependent upon the votes of the American people as now. England has got the yoke upon us and the bow in its place. Now, then, if they succeed in electing McKinley, the key is fastened, and in ten years at most there will be one of the bloodiest wars that ever has been seen since Joshua and the Israelites marched seven times around the city of Jericho. This is my prediction, for the oppression will be so great that the people can't stand it, and they will rise up in arms to throw off that yoke of oppression and bondage as our forefathers did in the old revolution. Voters, stop and think, and don't pass this as an idle tale, but judge the future by the past. A vote for McKinley and the gold standard means scarcity of money, oppression and hard times, but on the other hand a vote for Bryan and free silver means prosperity, peace and happiness. Plenty of money to run business and good wages to the laboring man, and a demand for all kinds of stock and produce. Hurrah for Bryan and Sewall, Fitzpatrick and free silver.

October 20. UNCLE REMUS.

### The Toledo Weekly Blade.

Every intelligent family needs in addition to their local paper, a good national weekly. The greatest and most widely known general family newspaper is the Toledo Weekly Blade. For thirty years it has been a regular visitor in every part of the Union, and is well known at almost every one of the 70,000 postoffices in the country. It is edited with reference to a national circulation. It is a Republican paper, but men of all politics take it, because of its honesty and fairness in the discussion of all public questions. It is the favorite family paper, with something for every member of the household. Serial stories, poetry, wit and humor, the household department (best in the world), young folks, Sunday school lessons, Talmages sermons, the farmstead, the question bureau which answers questions for subscribers, the news of the week in complete form, and other special features. Specimen copies gladly sent on application, and if you will send us a list of addresses, we will mail a copy to each. Only \$1 a year. If you wish to raise a club, write for terms. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Don't forget that fine typewriter paper at THE HERALD office when you want some. Only 15c per quire.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Kentucky. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago. 23-48

## FOR SALE.

Necessity compels me to collect all that is owing to me so that I can pay debts that I owe. All who are indebted to me that do not make settlement with me at once, will find their notes or account in the hands of an officer for collection. I want to sell all the real estate I own and have control of, consisting of two houses and lots in Campton; six acres of land in Campton; one farm of sixty acres one and one-half miles from Campton, and four lots in Walnut Grove, Ky. Will sell on easy terms.

JOSEPH C. LYKINS, Campton, Ky.

July 22, 1896.4t

## THE HERALD

IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN EASTERN KY.

## HAZEL : GREEN : ACADEMY.

Normal and Preparatory School.

"The Cheapest and Best School in Eastern Kentucky."

The Next Session Begins September 1, 1896.

Full Courses Sustained in Every Department. Expenses the Lowest; Discipline the Firmest; Instruction Thorough.

Special Courses in Bible, Shorthand and Typewriting, and Drawing; also Business.

HERE is the best opportunity in the mountains to obtain an education at a small cost. Catalogue and particulars.

WM. H. CORD, Principal.



**J. M. HAVENS,**  
PRACTICAL  
**Jeweler and Watchmaker,**  
HAZEL GREEN, KY.

Keeps a full line of Watches, Jewelry, and Spectacles.

Repairing Fine Watches and Gold Spectacles a Specialty.

**If you need anything in the Jewelry Line or Fine Silverware, see us. We can save you big money.**

Four Colleges: Liberal Arts, Bible, Commercial and Music. College of Liberal Arts has Three Courses: Classical, Literary, Scientific. Select courses allowed. Strong corps of teachers. Fine Gymnasium. Fees very moderate. Boarding at reasonable rates. Session begins September 14. For catalog and any particular information, apply to CHAS. LOUIS LOOS, President, and J. W. MCGARVEY, President College of the Bible, LEXINGTON, KY.

**DAY HOUSE**  
Hazel Green, Ky.  
MRS. LOU DAY Proprietress.

The table the best the market affords and rates reasonable.

Pieratt's Livery Stable in connection.

**Millinery and Notions.**

I also keep a full line of Millinery, Notions, Dress Goods and Fancy Groceries, to which the attention of the public is invited and their patronage solicited.

MRS. LOU DAY.

**P. B. RUBEROID ROOFING**  
**UNIVERSAL BUILDING PAPER**

LADDERS DOORS. DASH. BLINDS. HARDWOOD

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# THE HERALD.

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HAZEL GREEN. : : KY.

## HER DREAM WAS DISSIPATED.

Gail Hamilton's Idea of a Woman's Bank Proved Chimerical.

"Gail Hamilton," said a Philadelphia banker to a Bulletin reporter recently, "was a very able woman, but, like a good many other women, and men, too, for that matter, she didn't understand finance. Her ignorance on this subject led her into a grave mistake at one time, and thereby hangs one of the most curious tales of human credulity that ever came to light."

"About 18 or 20 years ago a woman named Howe opened a bank of deposit in Boston. It had several peculiar features, among which were: It was owned and operated by women; the accounts only of women were solicited, though there was a proviso that the sterner sex should be allowed the privilege of depositing money, though under no circumstances would they ever be allowed a voice in the management; no limit was to be made, as in ordinary savings banks, as to the amount that would be secured on deposit."

"This was all very well, and if there were nothing more the innovation might do—for Boston. But the circular wound up with the startling announcement that the rate of interest would be eight per cent. a month! Not only that, but this rate of interest was in all cases to be paid in advance!"

"One would think that such an absurd proposition would be laughed at in any intelligent community, but it wasn't, and the bank was actually in operation in Boston for over a year. The concern was located in a fashionable quarter of the city, and did a rattling business. The Howe woman, it is said, didn't understand banking, as she afterwards acknowledged at her trial, certainly understood the business she was engaged in, which was simply to 'get all you can and keep all you get.' The bank was patronized by high and low, rich and poor, and bore every outward evidence of prosperity. A few of the knowing ones, who put in on the ground floor, made money out of it, for it was only necessary for anyone to deposit \$1,000, say, and get back \$1,480 in six months."

"It was only by accident that the concern was exposed. A servant girl in the family of a banker had an account in the woman's bank, and her employer saw it and began to investigate. The story got into the papers, and the bubble burst. Great was the consternation among the women folks, and Mrs. Howe came out with a pronouncement saying that the bank was all right and would continue to do business, but in three days the concern was closed by the sheriff and Mrs. Howe was arrested. "Gail Hamilton was among the woman's dupes. She wrote a two-column article in defense of Mrs. Howe, in which she intimated very plainly that the failure of the bank was entirely due to the jealousy of the men; that Mrs. Howe and her system were all right and that all bankers could pay eight per cent. a month if they wanted to."

"Of course, there were lots of people who could see after the bank failed that no one could pay eight per cent. a month, and she was mercilessly ridiculed in the press, and from the fact that she never retorted, as was her invariable custom on the slightest provocation, I guess her friends got hold of her and kept her quiet."

"How much did Mrs. Howe get away with?"

"I forget the amount, but it was something over half a million."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## COST HIM NOTHING.

Some of the Things That Are Furnished the President.

The following is a fair idea of the many incidentals that come free to a president: Every bit of linen, bedding, towels and such things are furnished. He is shaved by the white house barber, says Harper's Round Table. His table is spread with the finest, daintiest damask, set with the most exquisite china, and bountifully supplied with flowers from the white house conservatories. If he sends a telegram, it is done from an instrument in the white house, for which the government pays. His stationary, postage, etc., cost him nothing. Should he desire a game of billiards, there is a beautiful table at hand; or if he wants to take a drive, his stables, which the government pays the rent for and takes care of, are amply equipped. When he enters his business office, a man is stationed at the door to open and close it; and a private secretary, to whom the government pays a salary of \$5,000 a year, assists him with his correspondence. The services of a typewriter are also furnished. He is protected from the curious by a number of private watchmen. Should he want a cruise, a magnificent steamship from the navy is placed at his disposal.

There are many other things that cost him nothing, such as the culinary arrangements, his steward, who does the marketing, the many delicacies sent him by enterprising firms. This, by the way, is a sort of nuisance, for it seems to be the desire of every manufacturer of some new eatable or drinkable to get it into the white house. Things of value that find their way there are never accepted.

## WHERE BRYAN STANDS.

The Democratic Candidate Boldly Defines His Views.

Although the formal letter of acceptance made public by Candidate William J. Bryan, occupied but one-third of the space of that of his republican competitor, it managed to say ten times as much.

Mr. Bryan at the commencement of his letter takes his stand squarely upon the Chicago platform, and gives his assent to every plank. There is no doubt about his position; no hesitancy in defining his views.

In demanding that the expenditures of public money shall be conducted with economy, and in the interest of those who pay the taxes, the democratic standard-bearer is voicing the demands of the people, irrespective of party.

In his denunciation of the recent bond issues, Mr. Bryan likewise appeals to the good sense of the American people. And when it is remembered that less than six months ago an issue of these bonds was marked by a gross favoritism which amounted really to a national scandal, Mr. Bryan's plain illustration of the pernicious system can be thoroughly appreciated.

In his reference to the national banking system, Mr. Bryan forcibly illustrates a bad feature of the American system of financing, which but few persons understand. This portion of Mr. Bryan's letter should be carefully studied by everyone who desires to vote intelligently. It will in a measure largely explain why the banking interests are solid for McKinley.

The hearty support of the Monroe doctrine is another feature of the letter, which will thoroughly please every

recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled, the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question. Taxation presents a problem which in some form is continually present, and a postponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of personal opinion or political principles; but the crisis presented to financial conditions cannot be postponed."—Philadelphia Item.

## BLUSTER OF ORGANS.

Mountebank Methods of the McKinley Mouthers.

The McKinley money power combination admits that it is greatly encouraged by the returns from Vermont and by the Indianapolis convention, and the organs are sounding glad notes and declaring that their party has the "dead wood" on the people. The sanguine temperament of some of the delegates at Indianapolis led to estimates of the possibilities in several states that have given heart of hope to the g. o. p., and we are now assured by some of the more enthusiastic organs that it is extremely probable that Mr. Bryan will not carry a single state.

In the meantime, the cause of the people is moving. Mr. Bryan has left "the enemy's country," and the excitement attending his visit having subsided, the organs of the trusts and plutocrats are fain to see in the subsidence of the excitement a falling off in bimetallic sentiment. But the good seed that the democratic candidate sowed in New York has taken hold of the soil, and it will grow and fructify to the amazement of the money power by the time election day arrives. If the organs could keep

## A LITTLE NONSENSE.

"I wonder why they ever hung that picture." "Probably because they couldn't catch the artist."—Flegende Blaetter.

thought nothing in this world would ever arouse his interest again? "Yes." "I thought I would try to make it interesting for him, that is all."—Indianapolis Journal.

"What does it mean, Pop, when the papers say a person died a natural death?" "When a man dies a natural death, Bobbie, it means that he died without medical assistance."—Brooklyn Life.

"Too Lazy to Kick."—Flasher—"So Zane's dead, eh? Poor fellow! How did he die?" Dumberton—"Without a struggle." Flasher—"I might have known it. He never was known to exert himself."—Public Opinion.

"So your fortune was knocked into a cocked hat?" The married man laughed a mirthless laugh. "I don't know what they call it," he answered gloomily. "It was a very large hat, with four ostrich feathers."—Detroit Tribune.

"That, sir," said the phrenologist, placing the tips of his fingers on a bump on Bliggins' head. "Is your bump of locomotion." "Right you are," replied Bliggins. "I got that last night while trying to learn to ride a bicycle."—Buffalo Express.

"Time an Essential."—"I suppose you have forgotten that you owe me ten shillings?" said Phillips severely. "No, I haven't," retorted Wilbour. "I meant to have done so, but I haven't succeeded as yet. Give me time, old man, and I will."—Tit-Bits.

## UNMANNERLY YOUNG MEN.

Those of the Present Day Need a Sharp Lesson in Civility.

It is obviously absurd to discuss what does not exist, and, therefore, those who have anything to say on the subject of men's manners had better say it at once; for, if matters progress at their present rate, men will soon have no manners at all. Every century has its dandies—if the uncouth word may be allowed—and ours is no exception to the rule. Mrs. Lynn Linton, Lady Deane, Ouida, Lady Cook and others have at all times expressed themselves against the evils and the follies of society, but society does not seem to improve, and Lord Menth's latest nineteenth century utterance is not a bit too strong. Manners are dying out, especially among men, and it really seems as if gentlemen would soon be a thing of the past. It is high time that the young men of London were brought to their bearings and it is only the women who can teach them the lesson that they need. This season is nearly over. Little or nothing can be done during its remaining weeks. But I ask hostesses to resolve to make a stand against the prevailing heartlessness and boorishness before next summer comes around. It is almost incredible the lengths to which the young male of the present day will go in bad manners.

In the first place, he has practically ceased to answer invitations. So general has this practice become that hostesses always reckon upon it when giving a ball. A very well-known woman of the world recently sent out cards for a dance. She asked 50 women and 60 men. About 30 of the 60 had the decency to let her know whether they intended to accept her hospitality or not. Of the remaining 30 some came, and some stayed away. Yet the legend R. S. V. P. was in the corner of every card. A great many men, who wrongly imagine themselves to be gentlemen, when they receive a card for a ball, don't reply to it, but when the night of it arrives they go to the house a little after 12, deposit their coats and hats and make straight for the supper-room. There they squat down, eat and drink until they are satisfied, and, having done so, depart without paying over a moment's visit to the ballroom or having the decency to greet their host or hostess. In fact, they use a private house merely as an eating house and go to it only for the practical purpose of gorging.

To many this statement will seem well-nigh incredible. It is perfectly true, nevertheless, and dozens of hostesses could bear witness to it. When men do condescend to shake hands with their entertainers and "show" in the ballroom they very often refuse to dance, and absolutely decline to be introduced to any girls who want partners. They are, therefore, only in the way, and deserve to be carted inconspicuously into the street without further parley. Their fatuous faces stay enjoyment in others. They squeeze round the doors, making entrance and egress almost impossible, and their long-limbed lassitude is a standing insult to the girls who come to the ball to dance and not to make themselves ridiculous by vanity and offensive by ill breeding. I wonder that hostesses have tolerated the airs and graces of these deplorable degenerates so long. Everyone complains of them, but everybody seems afraid of them. Why? A sharp lesson would do them all the good in the world. Some women in authority, some leaders of society, should decline to admit to her house those who have not replied to her invitations and express herself frankly to the men who come and refuse, with contempt, to either dance or depart. A few bold words would clear the air and bring these impertinent and badly behaved vulgarians to a more reasonable and more desirable frame of mind.—The Gentleman.

## LOVE LIGHTENS LABOR.

Advantages Country People Have Over Their City Brothers.

The countryman has, if he be wise enough to perceive it, good reason to count himself a luckier person altogether than he whose work is done in town. For the latter, says Black and White, unless he be exceeding well off, there are few pleasures easily obtainable in the intervals of toil. Food and sleep are excellent in their way, but they are necessities, and they are usually taken under such circumstances as to have nothing of the character of luxuries. The countryman is luckier than this. It may be that his toil is tiring and that his wage is a small one, but he labors in such a way that he always gets the fullest enjoyment out of his rest, and when he pauses to take his midday meal it is under conditions that would make a perfect holiday for the city, and to whose charm even the man accustomed to them cannot grow callous. He lies at ease among the sheaves that he has cut, and the sun, whose ardent rays made his toil the heavier, now adds to his delight. Moreover, he eats with the pleasantest of waiters to see to his comfort; it may be his wife who brings his dinner, or perhaps it is some buxom girl from the farm who is not yet his, though she will some day be, as she knows within herself, and he is not afraid to believe. Verily, his toil is hard in itself, but he must be a singularly discontented person if he do not find it light amid these surroundings and under these pleasant conditions.

## ASHAMED OF HIS BLUNDER.

Zeal of a Hound Led Him Into a Mortifying Mistake.

Up among the green hills of Vermont two country ball nines were contending for supremacy one hot afternoon in an old pasture. Among the assembled spectators was a sad-faced, lope-eared "hound dog" which had previously been investigating the contents of a woodchuck hole. He had worked his passage in, says Forest and Stream, until no dog was visible, but a steady stream of dirt shooting out like the blast from the blowpipe of a sawmill proclaimed that the investigation was still on. Becoming tired of this, the hound was sitting down watching the home team getting "done up," when suddenly, without warning, he shot across the field with a trajectory as flat as a 32-40 and with nearly the same velocity. The cause was soon apparent. Several little girls were coming up through a hollow and one was just tall enough for her brown hat to show through the fringe of grass on the rising ground in front. When the hound came near enough for the supposed woodchuck to merge into a hat with a girl under it he stopped an instant with a look of horrified surprise. A yell arose from the assembled farmers who had seen the incident, and this so mortified the hound that he made straight for home and was invisible for several days.

## An Experiment to Try.

An interesting experiment in magic may be performed that will show it to be a mistake that water will find its level, says the Chicago Interior. Take a glass tube and bend it in the shape of a U. Pour it half full of pure water, and be sure that the pitcher from which you pour it will only fill the bent tube half full. That is for effect on the observer. Now take another pitcher containing pure brine, a solution of common salt, and pour it slowly into one of the arms of the tube. The water in the other arm will rise an inch or two above the level of the brine in the other, and if you continue pouring it will run over, until all the fresh water is driven out. There now, you have an illustration which can be used for a number of purposes!

## Not More Destructive.

Strange to say, says the Military Gazette, the improvement in firearms has not increased the murderous results of battles. The battles which have been fought in the South American wars since 1890 show that only one out of each 79 men engaged was killed. In the Franco-German war of 1870-71, one in each 53 met death, while in the Crimean war one in each 33 of the effective force were left dead on the field.

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## WILLING TO YIELD THE POINT.

Showing What Would Take Place Under Free Coinage of Silver.

An Ithaca correspondent to the Tribune concedes too much to the gold side, and cites our disagreement with Mr. Bryan in his claim that free coinage would restore the parity of the metals. The Tribune seeks only to develop the truth, in whichever direction it may lie. It advocates remonetization because it sees clearly that it will conduce to the general prosperity of the country, and not from any partisan reasons. It matters not to the Tribune the flip of a copper which way the people determine the money question next November. It will throw all possible light on the subject, and then be satisfied with the people's verdict, whatever it may be.

In regard to Mr. Bryan's claim, the Tribune admits that under free coinage silver will advance and gold come down. Were our country alone concerned the two metals might meet in value and an approximate parity be restored. But it must be remembered that to maintain a parity in this country not only ours but the whole world's stock of gold must be pulled down in value. Should a higher valuation obtain in Europe than in this country gold will be exported to the better market abroad. This is what we anticipate will take place.

But it is no yielding of the question, for it is just what should take place under a bimetallic system. There can be no such thing as continuous parity. One metal or the other will always be worth more than its companion, and the dearer metal will drop out of circulation. We anticipate for a time gold will so retire, and it is nothing to be deplored, any more than its disappearance was prior to 1834, or the disappearance of silver after that date.

Mexico and the South American republics are unable to maintain the parity of the metals by free coinage, and there is little more reason to expect that we can do so. But what difference does it make if we can be richer and happier with silver? We certainly are finding neither wealth nor contentment with gold, and everything is going from bad to worse while we remain so wedded to it.

The silver advocates do not propose the demonetization of gold. It will still perform an important function as a check upon silver, and if at any time silver, as during the period from 1834 to 1873, should become worth more than gold at the sixteen to one ratio, it will have to step back and again give place to gold as the standard. Such result is not at all unlikely to occur, and especially as the remonetization of silver extends, as it no doubt will, to other countries.

But we cannot think that in any case within the next three or four years silver will return to \$1.29 per ounce in gold. Nor is it altogether desirable that it should.—Detroit Tribune.

## GROWTH OF SILVER SENTIMENT.

It Is Not Confined to Any One Section of the Country.

That the growth of silver sentiment is not sectional has been shown by the recent developments in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts. In New York Senator Hill has at last been pried off the fence by his own constituents, who, in electing him a delegate to the state convention, have unanimously instructed him to vote for the endorsement of the Chicago candidate and platform. That Mr. Hill has been unable to accept his election under conditions that would require him to divorce himself from the opulent associations that have grown so essential to his comfort since the days when he was a democrat does not detract from the value of this exhibition of eastern popular feeling. A still more impressive display of the spread of democratic principles has been witnessed in New Jersey, where the democratic state convention met on the very day on which the Jersey bond syndicate candidate for the vice presidency issued his letter of acceptance. Only four months ago a convention purporting to represent the New Jersey democracy met, and with funeral solemnity resolved to battle for the gold standard. That gathering assembled in the gloom of assured and well-deserved defeat. Now the real democracy of New Jersey, revived, rejuvenated and confident of victory, has come together and enthusiastically pledged itself to the restoration of bimetallicism. In connection the primaries indicated that the advocates of gold will be routed in the coming state convention, and in Massachusetts the friends of the Chicago platform are not only carrying everything within the democratic organization, but an impartial poll shows that they have a good chance of carrying the state in the election.—N. Y. Journal.

## The First Thing.

The "syndicate of patriots" put a few golden ducats in the way of the federal treasury, but if the major is elected president, the first thing the "s. of p." will do is to force a bond sale. The people can give the gold jobbers a black eye by making the major stay at home.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

## Contradictory.

The republican press sees some significance in the statement that Canada will not accept American silver. Yet it is continually harping on the fact that to-day one American dollar is as good as two in this country and in all other countries.—E. Louis Republic.

## THE FARMER AND SILVER.

His Only Means of Getting His Indebtedness Paid Off.

The American farmer is at last beginning to understand something of the relationship of the free coinage of silver to wheat. This explains in part the large number of farmers who throng the meetings of upper New York and Ohio to hear Bryan. They are reminded that when silver bullion was worth \$1.32 an ounce, as in 1872, it made the bushel of India wheat east in Liverpool about \$1.45. Wheat from this country was worth the Liverpool price less transportation, or about \$1.15 in Chicago. When the Englishmen can buy our silver in London at 60 cents the bushel of wheat can be bought in India on the same basis as formerly, but at a cost when measured in gold of only just one-half as much, and it can be landed in Liverpool at about 85 cents.

It follows that the American must accept for his wheat the Liverpool price, as before, less the cost of transportation. The United States is holding silver on a parity with gold, while we are selling our bullion silver as a commodity at half price. The illustration as to wheat is equally applicable as to all those which can be bought on a silver basis in silver-using countries, that are sold in the gold-using markets of Europe in competition with ours. When the price of wheat depreciates, of course flour, oats and provisions in every form are affected in proportion. When silver was demonetized in 1873 the chief competitor to the United States in exporting wheat was India, and the bushel of wheat was about equal in value to an ounce of silver. India was on a silver basis then, and is yet, that is, the products were measured by a silver standard.

This country had a bimetallic standard then, and silver and gold were at a parity. When silver was made a commodity, our silver bullion, being denied coinage, fell rapidly in price, relative to gold, leaving gold the single standard. This has practically driven our American farmer out of the European market, and the condition of the American farmer to-day is deplorable. It is said that manufacturers, jobbers and dealers in agricultural appliances hold as much as \$60,000,000 worth of past due notes from farmers who are unable to pay. Farmers have been put into this condition financially by the fast falling of prices during the past few years, and it is a self-evident fact that if present conditions are to prevail this indebtedness can never be paid off, because the farmer is obliged now to put his product on the market at less than it cost him. It is gratifying to know that the farmers are almost unanimously embracing the free coinage idea.—Denver Times-Sun.

## RIGHT FOR ONCE.

Mr. McKinley Gives Utterance to a Free-Silver Truth.

In his letter of acceptance Mr. McKinley says: "The silver question is not the only issue affecting our money in the pending contest. Not content with urging the free coinage of silver, its strongest champions demand that our paper money shall be issued directly by the government of the United States." Why, bless you, major, you are right for once. The strongest champions of free silver do always demand that all our paper money shall be issued directly to the people by the government of the United States, and also that it shall be full legal tender. If there is a man in the United States who is a producer of wealth who is willing to turn over the job of issuing paper money to the banks, in our opinion he is a first-class candidate for an idiot asylum. Gen. Garfield said that he who controls the money of the country is absolute master of all its industries and commerce. Let all those, therefore, who are anxious for a government of the bankers' syndicate, by the bankers' syndicate and for the bankers' syndicate vote for McKinley, while those who are for a government of the people, by the people and for the people will hesitate long before they vote to turn over all industry and commerce to so unscrupulous a monopoly. A republican congressman who occupied in the house a desk next to McKinley for a year, and for another year next to Bryan, and consequently had ample opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with both, speaks in the highest terms of the strength of character and backbone of the latter, while of the former he says he has a backbone like a jellyfish. This probably accounts for the reason why one believes that America can adopt and maintain a double standard without asking the consent of any other nation on earth, while the other thinks that we should first ask Papa and Mama Bull's consent.—Western Rural.

## Treat All Alike.

Let there be perfect equality in the financial treatment of all citizens and of each coined dollar under our flag. What is safe for you and me as debtors, should be good and safe for all others. It would make a profound change and a revolution, for the better, if our 400 or more million dollars of silver were simply made absolutely full legal tender money, as they were between 1792 and 1873. Should gold go to a premium, it would certainly not be demonetized, nor would it quit doing the most efficient monetary service in our country.—National Bimetallist.

A great fortune often serves as an impregnable fortress to resist the advance of contentment.

## CAUSES OF LOW PRICES.

Restoration of Silver Will Make Farm Products Bring More.

Mr. Giffen, the statistician of the London board of trade, a pronounced gold monometallist, holds that gold is more variable in value than silver. Of course he measures the value of gold by the average prices of the products of industry. By carefully comparing these with gold during long periods he finds that gold is by no means stable. Prof. Perry, the writer and author on subjects of political economy, of Williams' college, who also happens to be a gold standard advocate, says distinctly that all history proves that gold is variable.

Applying this admitted fact to the situation of to-day the great fall in prices since 1891 recently referred to by Samuel Allerton will be better accounted for.

In a conversation the other day Mr. Allerton said:

"We now have 130,000 barrels of pork selling at \$6. We had at the same time in 1891 300,000 barrels of pork selling at \$12.75 per barrel.

"We now have 55,000,000 of short ribs selling at \$3.10 per hundred. We had at the same time in 1891 95,000,000 of ribs selling at from \$6 to \$7 per hundred.

"From 1861 to 1892 lard sold at from \$6 to \$8 per hundred pounds; now it sells at \$3.10."

Mr. Allerton accounts for this constant falling of prices from two causes: First, because the people are idle, and second, the loss of the foreign demand, cut off, as he says, by the repeal of reciprocity.

There is truth in what the big pork packer says. But it is true also, that the fall in the prices of everything else needed by civilized man, including the price of silver, which was not an article affected by reciprocity or by immediate consumption either by those who were idle or those at work, shows that some other cause must be sought to account for the ruinous fall in prices.

If Mr. Allerton will take his attention off the pork barrel long enough to

## ORGANIZATION FOR SILVER.

Various Forces Are Uniting in Support of Bryan.

The thoroughness with which the various silver forces are uniting in the support of Bryan is at last becoming visible. It has taken the most skillful political engineering, especially in the south, to prevent the local populist leaders from placing state before national issues and joining with the republicans. North Carolina and Texas were the states where the greatest danger existed. In neither will the republicans benefit from any populist alliance.

In North Carolina three electoral tickets now seem to be certain, in which case Bryan and Sewall are sure to carry the state by a large plurality. The populist and republican state committees are to-day wrangling over the congressional nominations. The populists insist on being conceded the congressmen in the first, second, third, fourth, sixth and seventh districts. Of these on a close fusion the populists may carry the first, third and seventh, while the fifth and eighth seem to be the only ones which they can give to the republicans in exchange. On a straight-out three-cornered fight with no fusion the populists would carry two districts and the republicans only one.

Since the death of Senator Vance the North Carolina democrats have lacked leadership, while the populists have developed Senator Butler, the shrewdest political general in the south, and the republicans have Senator Pritchard, Representative Thomas Settle and M. W. Mott, three able and aggressive leaders. But the state is naturally democratic and all three parties are for free silver. There are not less than 40,000 reserve white voters, and three-fourths of them are democrats.

The populist movement gained no headway until 1892, when that party polled 44,732 votes, principally at the expense of the republicans. The democratic vote fell off 15,000 from that of 1888, while the republican vote dropped over 34,000. Since then populist-republican fusions have prevented a clear test of comparative strength. But on

## CURRENCY REFORM.

A New Englander's Argument for International Agreement.

Discussing an article with a well-read New Englander, in which the writer, a gold man, admitted the wrong of silver demonetization by several nations of the world 20 years ago and deplored our inability to right it, the New Englander said:

"I concede that silver should never have been stricken down; that it would be a good thing if by international agreement we could breathe the health of life into it again. It is a good thing, but the reformation would bankrupt us."

You, of New England, can of all people least afford to count the cost of great public reforms. Once upon a time you began the agitation of the slavery evil. This wrong was over 20 years old. Yes, more than a hundred; the people of the south had more invested in this property than the entire sum of the present gold and silver supply of this country. The slave holders argued the sanctity of vested rights, of the moral right of protection against confiscation by fanatical agitators of the preservation of business interests.

Did this argument avail anything? No. It was an evil like a growing cancer and with fire and sword you plucked it out. In bankrupted 13 states. It turned a social system upside down; it disfranchised white men and put the burden of responsibility for their conduct of millions of ignorant blacks upon a prostrate people. And now when you are asked to begin the emancipation of the struggling mass of the whole country, you are horrified because it might cost something. Those bonds you hold which cost you in 1862 50 cents on the dollar and which have more than twice paid your money back in interest, and are now worth nearly three times what they cost you, those bonds might decline a few points. Reform is a grand thing, but in your view it is a force to be invoked only when it moves upon the conscience of the other man. But silver may be restored with disaster to none, and equity to all.—C. J. Haden, in Atlanta Constitution.

## INSURANCE POLICIES.

What It Is That the Policy Holders Are Worrying About.

A correspondent writes from Kansas as follows:

"I do not desire to have my name used (for business reasons), but I desire to assure you that your cut and article on 'Insurance policies and bank savings' hits the subject right. My brother wrote me from Pennsylvania that his premium of \$178, soon due, would have to be extended or policy forfeited, owing to scarcity of money. I can say the same as to my insurance policy. We are not worrying now as to what kind of coin our families are to receive in the event of our death, but how to get the money now and in the future to pay our premiums.

"My family are friends of the McKinley family, and have known them long years, and they are fellow-Methodists. I heard Maj. McKinley make his first speech in the campaign in which he was elected county attorney at Stark county, O. I was then a boy at Mount Union college, Ohio. I feel very kindly toward the major and his family.

"I would gladly vote for him for bishop of the Methodist church or for king of England, but God forbid that I should so far forget the duty I owe to my family and my country as to vote for Mark Hanna and the gold standard. Yours for the friends of the people, William J. Bryan, and free silver."—National Bimetallist.

## ARKANSAS VS. VERMONT.

What Figure the Silver Question Cut in the Elections.

Two states have just held their elections. Vermont, of course, went heavily republican, and Arkansas, of course, went heavily democratic. On its face, it appears to be a stand-off; but a moment's reflection will show that it is not, so far as the presidential election is concerned. In Vermont both parties had declared for the gold standard, and when the national democracy put itself on record for free silver it left the party in Vermont with absolutely no ground to stand on.

The silver question was in no sense a square issue in Vermont.

In Arkansas, though, the question of free coinage was the only issue, and the democratic vote, according to the latest advices, shows a net gain of from 15,000 to 25,000. The majority is estimated at fully 65,000. It is perfectly safe to say that Mr. Bryan's majority in November will be 10,000 greater. The populists will all vote for him and so will many silver republicans, who would not support a democratic state ticket.

Moreover, Arkansas may be fairly deemed a barometer of sentiment in the western states. If the silver cause has grown there it has almost certainly grown in Missouri.—National Bimetallist.

## Nothing New.

There is nothing new about Maj. McKinley's proposition to close the mints and open the mills. The gold standard humbugs always did keep the bars up where the money was made.—Denver Times-Sun.

—The scientific development of what began with the treatise on the subject by Edmund Hoyle in 1743. It is said that the Sporting Magazine in 1792 published the first set of club rules for whist.



Nourishment from the gold standard connection seems all to go one way.—Denver Republican.

consider the effect of the cornering of gold, he will see that that can be pushed up just as the price of pork or wheat or any other marketable commodity can be enhanced in price.

The demand for gold was intensified when silver was excluded as standard money, the result is that it goes up in value and its purchasing power is increased and all articles measured by it as money must in like proportion come down.

All that Mr. Allerton says of the economy and under-consumption resulting from want of work is undoubtedly true, but it does not fully account for the fall in prices.

Nor do his remedies meet the case. Reciprocity is well enough and it will come in due time. But better prices for farm products which will result from the restoration of silver will start the wheels of manufacture and of business generally. The idlers of which he speaks will become well-paid workers and all the prices quoted will take an upward turn.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

## Free Silver Is the Means.

More business firms are on the brink of failure at this time than any other in American history. Thousands of intelligent manufacturers through the east dare not say what they think, and what they would like, and yet there are elements at work that will usher in a period of universal prosperity. Free silver is the means. Many a man will vote for it quietly, for it means prosperity.—Philadelphia Item.

## Take Your Choice.

A vote for Maj. McKinley means more gold scares, more gold corners, more bond issues, more slick syndicate work. A vote for William J. Bryan is a vote for good times.—Illinois State Register.

congressmen in 1894 the democrats polled 126,586 and the combined populists and republicans 150,197. This was a drop of 21,000 from the highest democratic vote ever cast, while the fusion vote was some 15,000 greater than the republicans had ever cast. There was fusion in but two districts in 1892, the first and sixth, in which nearly 24,000 votes were cast for the fusion candidates. On the estimate that half of these belonged to the republicans, that party polled 82,500 votes for congressmen, against 54,000 cast by the populists.

No less than 15,000 free-silver republicans, following the lead of Dr. J. J. Mott, and an equal number of populists will be found lined up for the democratic ticket in North Carolina in November. The gold defection is not large enough to note. It is doubtful if Palmer and Buckner electors will be put out. Headquarters estimates place the democratic majority over all opposition at not less than 25,000.

In Texas the persistency of the "middle-of-the-road" populist leaders in courting republican fusion has completely demoralized their former followers. The populists will poll less than 100,000 votes, while the democrats are sure to poll at least 250,000, and the republicans not over 80,000, even with the aid of some thousands of gold democrats.

Florida and Kentucky are the only spots in the whole south that are giving the democratic leaders a moment's concern, and these only because the polls which are in progress have not yet been completed. Both will be safe for the democracy beyond question by October 1.—N. Y. Journal.

—George Moore has about completed a new novel which he calls "Evelyn Innes."



## LATE STATE NEWS.

A Jessamine county farm hand cut 35 shecks of corn in half a day.

A movement is on foot to secure a stock inspector for McCracken county.

A Madison county man has contracted to furnish fifty cars of baled hay to Indiana parties.

Louis Marshal, of Versailles, owns the pistol with which Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton.

In a drunken row on Wolf creek, in Martin county, James Moore shot and killed Thomas Runyan.

The Louisville Evening Post is offering twenty-five bushels of coal and the paper one month for \$2.

A fire at Smith's Grove, Warren county, wiped out nearly the whole town. Eight horses were cremated.

An Ohio man has leased several large tracts of land in Bath county and will begin boring for oil at once.

The people of Bath county will vote on the free turnpike question at the general election in November.

Chickens are dying from a disease called "limber neck," in Madison county. It seems impossible to find a remedy to cure it.

Near Benton, Marshall county, Arthur Pierson shot and killed Ben Smith. The difficulty occurred while drinking cider together.

Versailles, which has been lighted by coal oil lamps for the past year, will, commencing November 1, be lighted by electricity.

The postoffice at Martinsburg, Elliott county, was robbed one night last week and \$69.36 in money and \$30 in stamps taken. No clew.

An overdose of morphine nearly caused the death of Thomas Hartford, at Shelbyville. Prompt use of the stomach pump saved his life.

John Etheridge, a farmer of Nelson county, was run over and killed by the cars near Samuels' depot. The body was cut into six pieces.

Joe Prather killed Wm. Keeling in Nelson county. They were enemies over the location of a school house, each wanting it near his home.

The Rebecca flouring mill, at Greenup, was burned last week. The mill is a total loss, and the fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

Wyatt McCleese, of Lawrence county, was convicted in the federal court, at Louisville, on the charge of making and passing counterfeit \$5 gold pieces.

Irish potatoes are being delivered in Nicholasville by farmers at 25 cents a bushel, and it is said that the profits on an acre exceeds that of corn or wheat.

Seventy-five stalls at the Owensboro fair ground were burned last week, and it was with great difficulty that the amphitheatre and floral hall were saved.

Mrs. James H. Wilson, of Sadielville, Scott county, attempted suicide with poison because her husband and sons would not get up and build fires in the morning.

Maggie Ralph, colored, went on the warpath at Louisville, recently, and cut her two younger sisters, of whom she was jealous, so badly that their lives are despaired of.

C. C. Moore, editor of the Blue Grass Blade, that redhot sheet, announces that he will have to discontinue the publication of his paper permanently by reason of non-support.

A strange and ferocious beast is scaring the people in the mountains above Pikeville. It is said the people have stopped sending their children to school, so great is the scare.

A tramp, supposed to be Frank Kennedy, was found dead on the streets of Covington. Another tramp, named J. T. Canary, was arrested charged with the crime of murdering him.

Five sons of James Rogers, a wealthy and prominent farmer of Logan county, have been bound over in the sum of \$2,500 to answer to the charge of grand larceny, having stolen a lot of wheat, cattle, etc., from neighbors.

On Tygart's creek, in Lewis county, Eli Cooper, aged 113, and his wife, Nancy, aged 111, are lying very low with fever and can not possibly recover. They are the ancestors of several generations of people who live in that and adjoining counties.

Suspicious circumstances in a case-

tery near Dukedom, in Graves county, caused an investigation to be made which resulted in finding a barrel of moonshine whisky hidden among the graves. It is thought the boys congregated there to gamble and drink.

Footpads held up a man in Louisville the other night and found nothing but a pencil and a Waterbury watch. Comparing the time on the watch with one of their own and finding it over an hour fast, they returned it with the remark that it was not worth having.

A Brandenburg woman has invented what she calls a "snore diverter," says the News. It is composed of a hood and a flexible pipe. When her husband's snores become unbearable the hood is lowered over his head and the snore is conducted into the cellar. There hasn't been a rat seen in the cellar since the diverter was used.

Miss Sallie McGinnis, of Elizabethtown, sues Postoffice Inspector Vickery for \$20,000 damages. Money had been missing from letters which passed through the postoffice where Miss McGinnis was clerk. A couple of decoy letters were sent by the inspector and the money from one was abstracted. Miss McGinnis was accused and discharged, hence the suit.

Buford Overton was hung at Harlan C. H., Monday of last week, for the murder of Gus Loeb and wife, a couple of peddlers who were waylaid and killed a year ago by Buford and Bill Overton and John Scott. Bill Overton was killed while resisting arrest. Buford escaped from jail, but was recaptured and sentenced to death. He denied complicity even on the scaffold, but just as the cap was drawn over his face he acknowledged that he killed the old woman with his own hand.

Perhaps no one in the county has grown so much truck on as small a piece of ground as H. F. Christopher, who lives about half a mile from town, and who says that he has this season grown upon about one quarter of an acre of ground the following: Ten bushels of potatoes, 5 wagon loads of watermelons, enough cane to make 10 gallons of sorghum, 2 barrels of corn, 50 bundles of oats, and has now enough grass on the piece of ground to cut a 500lb stack of hay.—Spoutspring Times.

The Western Argus says: The Frankfort Democrat was taken seriously ill yesterday morning at the home of its parents, the Evening Journal, and died in a very short time without a struggle. It was 44 days old, its death being caused by lack of nourishment. The young doctors that attended it were experts in their business, and did all they could to extend its life, but its early death was precipitated by the scarcity of food to extend life longer. It was deserted by its founders and died without a friend to close its eyes.

## NEWS NUGGETS.

Three desperadoes were shot to death in attempting to rob a bank at Meeker, Colo.

The jail at Paulding, Minn., was destroyed by fire and two prisoners were cremated.

The filibustering steamer Dauntless has landed another cargo of men, arms and ammunition in Cuba.

An Indiana girl, disguised as a boy, was arrested at Cairo, Ill., for beating her way on a freight train.

Near Neslow, W. Va., a political row occurred in which one person was killed and two others fatally injured.

A band of robbers looted the town of Puryear, Tenn., and then fired the stores. A posse of one hundred are in pursuit.

No decision has been arrived at yet by the Venezuelan boundary commission nor is there likely to be for some time.

At Manhattan (N. Y.) state lunatic asylum, Theobald Myers, chief baker, was brained with an ax by one of the inmates.

William Brooks, an Indianapolis colored boy, shot and killed Frank Matthews, a young white man, who was teasing him.

The Standard oil company is alleged to be preparing to control the ice trade in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Boston.

Because Frank Holmes, of Remington, Ind., criticized a picture of McKinley, Charles Bartholomew fractured his skull with a baseball bat.

The final reports of the Chicago world's fair commissioners to the president and

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to congress show a balance of about \$24,000 in favor of the government.

William Gillaspay, of West Salem, O., was in a tree shaking hickory nuts when he received a stroke of paralysis and fell to the ground. He was not seriously hurt.

Barnum & Bailey's circus was reviewed by Major and Mrs. McKinley at Canton last week. In honor of the occasion the circus people all wore the national colors.

A trolley car while crossing a railroad track at Hazleton, Pa., was struck by an engine. Three persons were killed outright, and a score or more seriously injured.

A \$10,000 illicit still was raided and destroyed in the city of Boston, Mass., last week. A man giving his name as George R. Brown was arrested on the premises.

D. Harry Sollars, of Cripple Creek, Colo., shot Cleo Russell and then committed suicide in a house of ill fame at Cincinnati. He left a check for \$500 for burial expenses.

A Chicago girl sued a man for \$15,000 damages for taking a kiss and was only awarded \$250. Perhaps the jury labored under the misapprehension that it was a sample kiss at wholesale rates.

Near Paris, Texas, a gold mine has been discovered and the assay shows it to be one ounce of gold to six ounces of silver. A company with \$100,000 has been organized to work the mine.

The weavers of the Stevens mill, Fall River, Mass., who had been on a strike nine days, returned to work. They left on account of the alleged readjustment of the wage schedule, which, in reality, amounted to a four per cent cut down.

Justice, as it is dispensed, officially and otherwise, in Arizona, had an illustration the other day at Phoenix, when a man who had thrashed a "peeping tom" went to a justice and wanted to plead guilty, but was told to go back home and drub the offender again upon any provocation.

Col. Spellman, of Cincinnati, who had been a guest of the Union League club at Chicago, was garroted by a couple of female footpads within ten feet of the club house and robbed of \$20 in money and his gold watch. In their hurried departure the highwaywomen dropped the watch, which the colonel picked up and at once took the train for home.

Ex-United States Senator Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan, died at his home in Grand Rapids last week. During the Hayes and Wheeler electoral count he was president of the joint meeting, having become, on the death of Vice President Wilson, acting vice president. He was defeated for re-election to the senate by Thomas W. Palmer in 1882. He was unmarried.

James Maguire went into a New York restaurant and gave a hurried order for corned beef and cabbage. He gulped the food down and as he reached the door fell. An ambulance was called, but before reaching the hospital he died. An autopsy revealed a piece of beef three inches long, one inch wide and five-eighths of an inch thick lodged in his throat, unmastered. He had choked to death.

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